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Historical Archaeology at the Mud Valley Ranch, Trinity County, California



By
Penni Carmosino

With Contributions by
Eric W. Ritter

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USDI Bureau of Land Management
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Abstract

Test excavations at the Frick and Davis Granary and Barn in Lewiston, California were undertaken to provide an archaeological evaluation and also to determine the data potential of the two sites, which were severely damaged in the Lowden Fire.

Surface artifacts at the granary site provided information regarding changes in the agriculture industry over time. However, sub-surface data lacked complexity and substantial information. The barn also lacked sub-surface complexity. When taking into consideration the lack of complexity and destruction of the buildings from the fire, both sites do not appear to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The granary and barn were part of the agricultural complex of the Mud Valley Ranch, which was first owned and operated by Frick and Davis. In 1914 the ranch was sold to James Wilson, and portions of the ranch are still in the possession of the Wilson family today. Archaeological data and historical information indicate that the Mud Valley Ranch was an agrarian based enterprise, which included animal husbandry. Artifacts and historical accounts also reveal that the economy of the nation was reflected in the economy of the ranch over the years. A transition from animal powered transportation to mechanized transportation is also evident. The influence of the agricultural industry on blacksmithing can be seen in the archaeological record as well as storage and retention practices, which were also influenced by economic patterns and the degree of difficulty in obtaining new items.

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INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of an archaeological study and cultural resource evaluation of two historical buildings that were damaged as a result of the Lowden Fire of 1999. The two buildings are known as the Frick and Davis granary and the Frick and Davis barn, and they are located on private property (Figure 1) in Lewiston, California. The Frick and Davis structures were some of the oldest buildings still standing in Trinity County prior to the Lowden Fire.

The need for this cultural resources evaluation arose as a result of the Lowden Fire, which began in the afternoon on Friday, July 2, 1999, as a prescribed fire for the control of yellow star thistle at the Lowden Ranch, Lewiston, California. The fire escaped containment and spread rapidly east through mixed hardwood conifer, mixed ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forests on private non-industrial, private industrial, and public lands. A total of 1,904 acres was burned in the fire which included: private non-industrial – 697 acres; private industrial – 264 acres; public lands – 943 acres. A Total of 23 residential units were burned as well as a number of assorted outbuildings including those discussed here (Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation [BAER] Team 1999:l). As a consequence of the Lowden Fire a number of rehabilitation tasks needed to be performed on public and private lands. Included in these tasks were 1) the need to inventory cultural resources that may have been damaged from the fire and fire suppression activities, and 2) an assessment of any potential damage that could occur to cultural resources as a result of post fire activities (i.e., timber salvage, flooding, silt, vandalism, etc.) Because of the wildfire and damage resulting from a federal action, National Historic Preservation Act measures were warranted following a protocol developed between the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the lead agency. Six archaeological sites were identified within the burned area, two of which were the Frick and Davis granary and barn. The inventory and treatment of the remaining four sites are discussed in a separate report (Carmosino 1999). Beyond regulatory issues, the BLM considered ethical issues regarding lost historic properties from its action. The BLM considered it prudent to give back to the community part of their regional history (compromised by losses generated by the unfortunate fire) through limited archaeological investigations. This report hopefully succeeds as a partial replacement to the losses from the conflagration.

The Frick and Davis buildings were built in the 1850's. These early historical sites are part of larger complex that consists of the Frick and Davis farm/ranch. The original house and icehouse, built by Davis and Frick, still remain and are situated near the barn and granary sites. It was decided that while the buildings had suffered severe damage, they might still provide a significant amount of information (supplemented by archival and oral history data) regarding the historical developments of Trinity County as well as the town of Lewiston. Subsequent research is appropriately documented in the text that follows.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Frick and Davis project area is situated within the town of Lewiston, California, as depicted on the U.S.G.S. 7.5' Lewiston, Calif. Quadrangle (Figure 2). The sites



Figure 1. Project Vicinity.

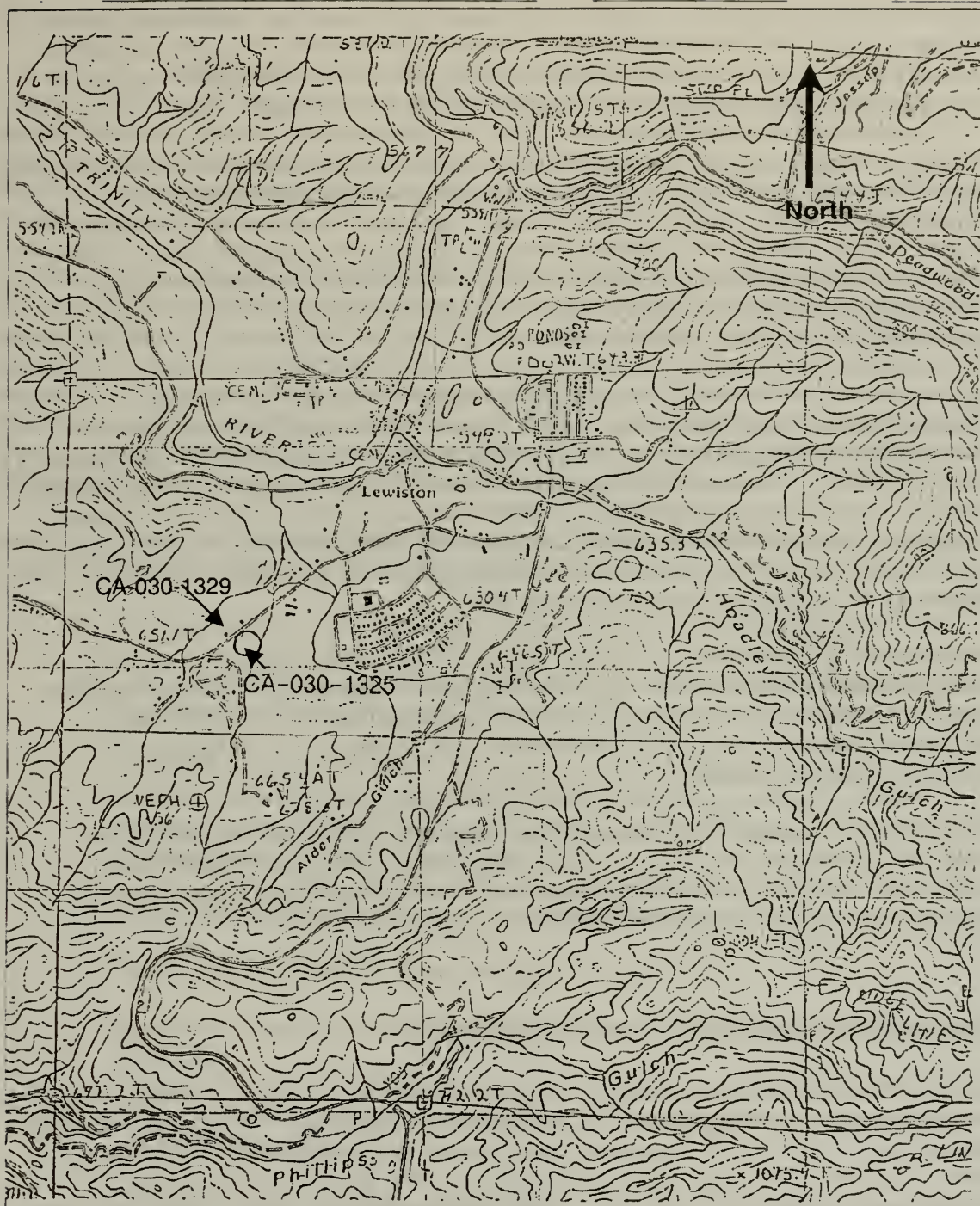


Figure 2. Frick and Davis Barn (CA-030-1329) and Frick and Davis Granary (CA-030-1325). USGS Lewiston, California 7.5' Quad. Scale is 1:24,000.

themselves are located along Lewiston Road west of the Lewiston Elementary School. The granary and barn sites are situated in a valley at an elevation of 1,842 feet above sea level. Steep mountain slopes and deep drainages surround the gently sloping valley. These terrains comprise the topography of the entire burned area.

The eastern three-fourths of the burn is dominated by granitic rocks, which tend to erode easily. The western one-quarter is dominated by less erosive sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks mixed with small areas of granite. There are six soil types within the burned area: Brownbear-bamtush complex, Haploxerolls, Haysum loam, Hotaw loam, Marpa Variant-Goulding-Holkat complex, and Tallowbox-Minersville complex. Erosion Hazard ratings for these soil types range from moderate to very severe, respectively (BAER Team 1999:167-168).

Vegetation communities within the project area consist of Mediterranean annual grasses, shrubs, oak-woodland and riparian habitat (Held 1999:6). Brush species include California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), greenleaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*), whiteleaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida*), wedgeleaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), deer brush (*Ceanothus integerrimus*), western redbud (*Cercis Canadensis orbiculata*), toyon (*Photinia arbutifolia*), California coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), Pacific poison-oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), California wild grape (*Vitis californica*), and native blackberries (*Rubus spp*).

The woodland species include California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), scrub interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii frutescens*), and Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). Today, the historic complex sets within a cleared valley immediately bordered by oak woodland and riparian/wetland communities.

Wildlife within the project area includes black-tailed deer, mountain lion, black bear, bobcat, porcupine, gray fox, skunk, coyote, mountain quail, red-tailed hawk, acorn woodpecker, steller and scrub jay, rufous-sided towhee, band-tailed pigeon, and migratory neo-tropical birds (Held 1999:6).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Other than the archaeological inventory and assessment report for the Lowden Fire (Carmosino 1999), there have been no previous archaeological investigations within the project area. In 1984, Trudy Vaughan (under contract with the BLM) investigated a historic American Indian site outside of the project. Mike Boynton, BAER Team archaeologist, consulted with the CSU, Chico clearinghouse regarding potential cultural resources within the project area. Boynton also conducted additional records checks with local resources, which included the Forest Service and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in Redding. No further information regarding cultural resources was available.

EVALUATION PLAN

The granary and barn sites offer an opportunity to make historical and anthropological inquiries into the early stages of ranching and farming in Trinity County. A reasonably detailed field examination of the granary and barn was implemented to determine the following: immediate and long-term research and hermeneutical opportunities; post-fire stabilization and clean-up options, and appraisal of National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

The first step in properly evaluating these sites was to record architectural and apparent cultural remains prior to the post-fire rehabilitation and clean-up. It was determined that a small number of limited sized test units with a minimum depth of six inches should be placed within and outside of the granary and barn structures. These units would help to determine whether any subsurface complexity was present, and aid in the post-fire significance determinations. In addition to the test units, it was planned that archival research for relevant documents such as photographs, tax records, articles and other documents, and oral interviews would be used to support the research.

It was proposed that the subsurface and surface complexity of the site could possibly lend information to questions that addressed the following:

1. Early agricultural practices including irrigated and non-irrigated methods.
2. Affects on ranching through technological change, including changes in farm machinery and farm practices.
3. Interrelationships between local agricultural practices and economic developments including gold mining practices and fluctuations in miner populations, community development, transportation networks, and developments beyond Trinity County.
4. Ethnic contributions to the ranch, especially Chinese.
5. Ethnic or provincial characteristics of local architecture.
6. Blacksmith operation in support of late 19th – early 20th century ranching operations.
7. Local ranching infrastructure as related to technology, products available, re-use, local fabrication.
8. Changing function of the granary over time as reflected in material goods and architectural remnants.
9. Comparison of ranching/farming activities in a broader context including other county and Central Valley operations.
10. As farm machinery became more developed, did this affect the farming operations, especially in the 20th century? Did ownership changes affect farming operations?

11. What affects did the Depression and World Wars have on the ranch operations?
12. Landscape issues related to structure placement, field use, irrigation development/maintenance, road placement, ownership patterns, etc.
13. Integrity evaluation based on pre and post-fire events.
14. Animal husbandry practices.

CULTURAL SETTING

Ethnography

The Wintu occupied the Upper Sacramento Valley and mountains to the east during the ethnographic period, which is defined by first contact with Jedediah Smith in 1828. The Wintu linguistically belong to the Penutian family. Wintu territory covered parts of the current counties of Trinity, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Tehama. The Wintu group, which occupied the upper Trinity River area, were referred to as the *Nomsus*. According to Theodoratus (1992:214), the *Nomsus* had place names for Hoadley Gulch and Hoadley Mountain, which are located near present day Lewiston.

Ethnographically, the settlement pattern of the Wintu is described as being semi-permanent. The winter residences were conical bark structures, which were inhabited until spring. Villages consisted of from 20 to 150 people with from four to several dozen structures. In the spring, seasonal crops, the need for water, and the unpleasantness of the winter dwelling (i.e., fleas and flies) sent the Wintu to the nearby hills for food gathering. Five or six moves were made in the seasons prior to winter. Procured food was then carried back to the winter camp (DuBois 1935: 28, 29, & 122). Subsistence resources during the ethnographic period were deer, black bear, birds, salmon, steelhead, and annual plant crops, which included acorns and buckeye (DuBois 1935). This type of semi-permanent subsistence was characteristic of the Wintu until settlement of the area by non-Indian groups.

As with other Native Indian peoples, the Wintu suffered great decimation at the hands of the white man. Since the discovery of gold in the 1850's a number of Wintu sites within the project vicinity have been destroyed first by mining and agriculture, and later by the building of Trinity Dam. No prehistoric remains were found near the structures. However, a few Native American Indian artifacts were found within the cleared fields to the east of the structures.

History

Historically, the town of Lewiston and the surrounding area, including the historic complex, played a major role in the developments of Trinity County. The town of Lewiston is located along the old main trail from Shasta to Weaverville. Non-natives first settled the Lewiston area in 1850. It was in the same year that Frank B. Lewis erected the first trading post and operated a ferry, which crossed the Trinity River. By 1851 Lewiston had erected the first bridge across the Trinity River (Jones 1981:271). After

the discovery of gold in the 1850's, Lewiston became a substantial mining community that hosted a number of businesses, which operated in support of the mining industry. The agricultural industry is included among these businesses.

One of the most well known ranches in the Lewiston area was the Mud Valley Ranch. The Frick and Davis granary and barn were part of the Mud Valley Ranch complex. In 1853 George W. Davis bought a 160-acre land claim from R.A. Robinson and John W. Davis for the purpose of agriculture (Trinity County Land Claims [TCLC]). Three years later, in 1856, Christian Frick also bought a land claim of 160 acres from the same individuals as Davis (TCLC). These two parcels adjoined each other, and were part of the larger "Mud Valley Ranch". The 1856 Trinity County Assessment Rolls (TCAR) indicate that Frick and Davis's Mud Valley Ranch encompassed a total of 640 acres by this time and was assessed as follows: Value of Real Estate - \$800.00, Value of Improvements - \$3,800, Town Lots - 14/160, Value of Town Lots - \$7.00, Value of Improvements - \$3.00, Value of Personal Property - \$2,400, Total State Property - \$1,200, State Tax - \$43.40, County Taxes - \$31.00. In that same year Christian Frick was personally assessed and taxed as follows: Mud Valley Ranch acres - 320, Value of Real Estate - \$400.00, Value of improvements \$4,500.00, Town Lots - 40/120, Value of Town Lots \$400.00, Value of Improvements \$600.00, Value of Personal Property \$1,000, State Tax - \$7.00, County Taxes: General \$50.00, School \$10.00, Sick \$2.00, Road \$.50 Total \$1,550. Although Davis' tax records were not available, it is assumed that he was taxed for the other half of the ranch in addition to any other holdings he may have had.

George W. Davis was born in January of 1832 in Missouri. His father was from Virginia and his mother was from Kentucky. It is unknown when Davis ventured west to make his fortune in gold, but venture west and make a fortune he did. Somewhere along the way George Davis encountered Christian Frick. Their meeting may have taken place at one of the mines since Frick had mined at both Deadwood and Bullychoop. Christian Frick was born in New York in 1820. In 1850 he married his wife, Caroline, who was from Germany. In 1859 Caroline bore the first of three sons, all of whom were born at the Mud Valley Ranch. By the year 1856 Frick and Davis had established themselves as farmers, and they had ventured into many business opportunities together. Frick and Davis each had personal property in Weaverville, and together they owned a number of parcels that were mining related. Over the years they bought claims and water rights located throughout Trinity County. Frick and Davis also owned at least two sawmills. One of the sawmills was located at the Buck Horn Station (Trinity County Book of Deeds [TCBD]).

The Trinity Yearbook (1962:7) relates information regarding some of the Frick and Davis mining ventures. Sometime after 1876, R. Killin discovered the Black Bear Mine. Shortly after, Frick and Davis bought the mine from Killin for 5,000 dollars. Frick and Davis worked the mine for two or three years and made \$60,000 in profit. Then, suspecting that the mine was running out they sold it to Mr. Gibson for \$5,000. It was Mr. Gibson who later discovered a rich vein in Donnelly Gulch. The vein yielded \$500 to the ton. Upon hearing of the value of the vein, Frick and Davis bought the claim paying the Gibson Brothers \$12,000 each and the McDonald Brothers \$7,000 each for their shares (Trinity Yearbook 1962:7).

In 1872 Frick bought the second half of the Mud Valley Ranch for \$5,000 dollars in gold coin (TCBD). As the years passed, the properties held by Frick and Davis were sold off

with the exception of the Mud Valley Ranch. The names of Christian Frick and George W. Davis are mentioned often in historical documents and records of Trinity County. Davis seems to have been mentioned the most. Minutes from the October 4, 1862 meeting of the Sons of Temperance, Division 219 (now kept at the Scott Museum) list Davis as being present for the meeting. Trinity County Historical Society (TCHS) documents also list Davis as a member of the Weaverville Odd Fellows. Since Davis never married he may have found more leisure time to commit to social activities. Frick, on the other hand, is not mentioned as a member of any of these organizations, and he seems to have led a quieter life.

It is not known as to what happened to George Davis in later years. The 1900 Census records list Davis as living in Deadwood and holding the occupation of a woodchopper. No records pertaining to the date of his death and place of his death have yet been located in Trinity County.

On April 30, 1900 Christian Frick died at his Mud Valley Ranch. Trinity County Probate Records dated May 26, 1902 lists the items that were left to Christian's son, Jesse E. Frick, as follows: One gray stallion, one gray horse, one black horse, one gray mare, one black colt, one bay colt, one brown horse, one new two-horse wagon, one old two-horse wagon, one set of double harnesses, one single buggy, one spotted cow, one hay rake, one mower, one roller, one harrow, and one spring-tooth plow. Also, seven horses, one colt, one bookcase, one stove and fixtures, one black walnut bedstead and one lot of such other household and kitchen furniture. Also one lot of blacksmith tools, one wheelbarrow, one lot of potatoes, one lot of barley, one set of harnesses, one hay press, two mowing machines, one hay rake, four wagons, 10 tons of baled hay, 18 tons of loose hay, one lot of hay in barn and 600 shakes, and half of all property holdings.

In 1904 the Mud Valley Ranch was sold to Mr. Van Matre who then transferred the Ranch to William Leavitt (Mono County & Title Co.). There is a possibility that the majority of the farm equipment and tools were included in the sale of the ranch. In 1914 James Wilson bought the Mud Valley Ranch.

James Wilson, originally from Scotland, moved from Deadwood to Lewiston in 1892. Wilson's decision to settle in Lewiston was influenced by his will to cease his wandering ways, which was very typical of career miners. James Wilson married Hattie Jones in 1879. Following their marriage the couple set off for Bodie, California where James mined and Hattie ran a boarding house with the help of a Chinese cook. The following summer James, Hattie, and their new baby girl moved to Maryland. From 1880 to 1884 Wilson and his family remained in the east until James decided to move west again. This would be James final move west. James and Hattie settled in Trinity Center with their three little girls. James bought a third of an interest in a mine on Coffee Creek. Soon after, James sold his interest and moved on to the Tom Greene Mine on Deadwood Mountain above French Gulch. The next move was to Deadwood where James became foreman of the Brown Bear Mine (Widner manuscript).

In May of 1892 James, Hattie, and their five children moved to Lewiston where James had purchased a two-story house with a yard for \$75. Following this purchase James began to buy farmsteads surrounding his parcel and he also homesteaded all of the land that he could. Two more children, Charles and Harold, were also added to the family in 1896 and 1898, respectively. The final purchase was the Frick and Davis farm in 1914. According to Widner (undated manuscript), "this made a complete unit of the entire

valley...the farm now consisted of 350 acres of cultivated land and 300 acres of pasture and timber.” This same year the Wilsons moved into the Frick and Davis house, which is still standing. According to Widner (undated manuscript), on August 14, just after the last load of hay was brought into the barn a lightning storm caught both of their barns on fire. All of their hay, farm equipment, and brand new John Deere tractor were destroyed by fire. These two barns were located near the present elementary school.

According to Jean Widner, (undated manuscript) and James Wilson (the grandson of James Wilson) the depression years were hard on the Wilsons, and the farm income was very small. In 1933 James Wilson passed away and Hattie followed him in 1935. The farm was then divided into thirds for the three sons, Isaac, Harold, and Charles. Mr. Wilson (personal communication 1999) also recalls that victory gardens were grown on the ranch during WWII. Charles portion of land was later sold to the U.S. Government for the Lewiston and Trinity Dam projects. The subdivision located in the town of Lewiston is situated on what was once part of the Wilson’s farm. Over the years parcels of the Wilson farm were sold. However, portions of the original Frick and Davis Ranch, which include the historic granary, are still held by the Wilson family.

GRANARY ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The granary was a 25’ by 25’ square building made of single-wall vertical board and batten construction, which rested on a mortared stone foundation. The building was two stories with a full cellar. The cellar was hand-dug and was walled with mortared stone. The stone walls also served as a foundation for the granary building. The building was oriented approximately north/south. The west side of the building faced Lewiston Road. On the west side of the building there were double doors positioned in the center of the building. The double doors were wide enough to serve as a loading dock for wagons. The first floor of the granary consisted of a single room. There was a wooden staircase located in the northeast corner of the first floor, which had a wooden landing and handrail that led to the second floor. Mr. Wilson recalls there being a closet of some sort near the entrance to the second floor. Also, a partition separated the top of the stairway from the main room. There was one story extensions built on the north and south ends of the building. The shed located to the south was also constructed of single board and batten, and served as a blacksmith shop. The shed extension to the north was initially open with no walls. Short horizontal planks were later added on the north side to create a wall. The support posts for this shed rested on five cement pillars. Four of these were formed in five-gallon oil-cans. A gate made of vertical fence palings extended across the west wall of the shed (Woodrum, Appendix D). A more detailed architectural description is located in Appendix D. Figures 3 and 4 show the architectural features of the granary.



Figure 3. The Frick and Davis Granary. View is to the northeast. The building extension to the right is the blacksmith shed. Photo courtesy of the Trinity County Historical Society.



Figure 4. Frick and Davis granary, north shed. View is to the east. Photo courtesy of the Trinity County Historical Society.

INVENTORY STRATEGY

Investigations first took place at the Frick and Davis granary. It was decided that the barn would be investigated upon completion of the granary. A site datum was established south and next to the E. Clampus Vitus marker located just north of the granary. Because the granary was not oriented on a north/south axis, an arbitrary grid using the foundation walls was utilized. The outer northwest corner of the granary was used as the zero point. Outer units were measured and staked from this corner for later testing.

The first process was to inventory the remaining contents of the granary. The granary had collapsed into the cellar during the fire. All of the wood from the structure was reduced to ash and small charcoal pieces with the exception of a few hand-hewn timbers which had fallen to the outside of the granary. The cellar of the granary measured approximately 25 ft. by 25 ft., and contained a mixed content of ash, charcoal, and artifacts. The ash layer was from 6 to 8 inches in depth. The cellar was divided into quarters, which were labeled right front, left front, right rear, and left rear (Figure 5). Surface artifacts were removed from each quarter section and placed on black plastic outside of the granary. Test units were then placed within the cellar following the surface collection. All of the test units within the cellar were excavated with a trowel or shovel, and a small pick was used in units with very compacted soil. The mesh size of the screens used to sift the soil and ash was 1/8". Back dirt was contained on plastic sheeting.

A total of six test units were placed within the cellar floor. The units were 2.5 ft. by 2.5 ft., square and varied from 6 to 15 inches in depth. The cellar units were excavated to determine the depth of the cultural material and any observable architectural features that may be present.

Following the excavation of the cellar units, three units were placed on the outside of the granary. The first that was placed on the outside of the granary was located at what was the backside, or northeast side, of the granary. This unit was labeled the pig-pen unit, because according to Mr. Wilson, the hogs were kept in this area when he was a young boy. The pig-pen unit measured 2.5 ft., by 2.5 ft. (Figure 5). The maximum depth of this unit was 6 inches. Two additional units were then placed in the north shed or overhang. The mid-north shed unit measured 2.5 ft. by 2.5 ft., and was excavated to a maximum depth of 6 inches. The second unit located within the north shed was placed in front of the doorway to the cellar (Figure 5). The unit measured 1.5 ft. by 2 ft. and was excavated to a maximum depth of six inches, with the exception of one small area located adjacent to the wall. This area was probed to a depth of 12 inches to determine the method of construction of the cellar wall.

The remaining subsurface testing took place in the blacksmith shed located at the south end of the building. One unit measuring 3 ft. by 2 ft. was placed at the edge of the foundation wall. The remaining units were located at the base of the forge and under the forge itself (Figure 6). Appendix C contains the artifact inventory of items recovered from sub-surface testing throughout the entire site.

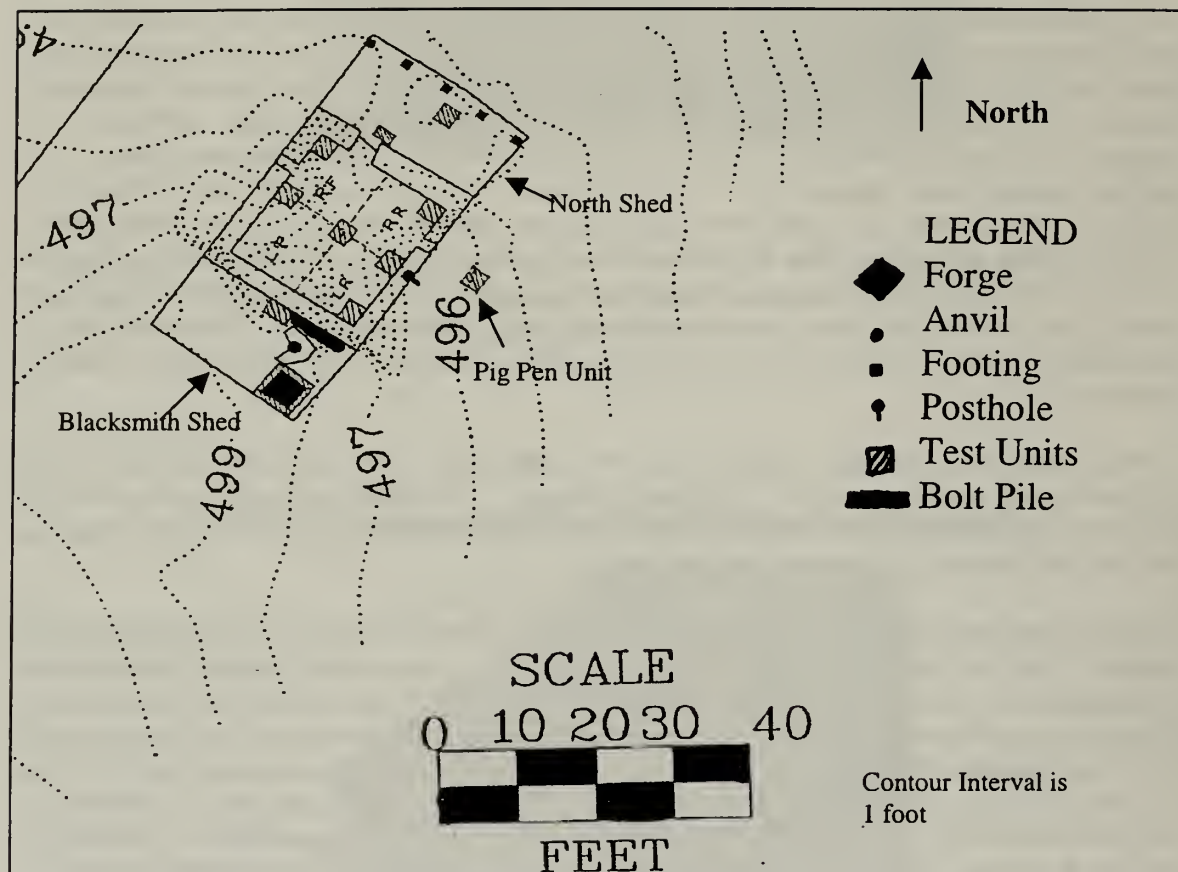


Figure 5. Granary Site Map.

ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES FROM THE GRANARY CELLAR, SURFACE AND SUB-SURFACE DATA.

A detailed list of the artifacts that were inventoried from the granary site are located in Appendices A (cellar surface inventory), B (surface items from the blacksmith shed), and C (sub-surface artifacts from all of the test units). Artifacts were categorized by function and placed into one of six groups. The sub-divisions used for the inventory are similar to those used in the Los Vaqueros Project by Grace Ziesing (1996). These functional subdivisions serve as heuristic devices in understanding past human activities and behavior. They follow both common sense and divisions that are evident in American society today, which are found in hardware stores and other shopping places. The six groups are: Industry, Activities, Architectural, Domestic, Personal, and Miscellaneous. The Industry Group is represented by the agricultural and blacksmithing industry. These two classes were further broken down into sub-classes that are related to different aspects of each industry (e.g., agricultural machinery, tools, blacksmith tools, stock, etc.). Transportation and Maintenance are the two classes that belong to the Activities Group. The Architectural Group contains three classes: Fixtures (e.g., plumbing, electrical, etc.), Building Material, and Furnishings. The Domestic Group is comprised of only a Household Class. This class is refined further into sub-classes such as Maintenance, Food Consumption, and Yard Décor. The Personal Group contains four classes: Indulgence, Clothing, Arms, and Hygiene. The Miscellaneous Group contains items that were either not fully identified or did not belong to any of the above groups. Artifacts recovered from the surface of the cellar quarters and the sub-surface units are discussed in detail below.

Granary Cellar Surface

The first quarter unit that was cleared was the Left Rear Quarter (Figure 6). There were 133 items that were removed from the surface of this quarter of the cellar. The Industrial Group contained 44% of the artifacts. Almost all of the items belonging to this group were associated with agriculture, with the exception of two items, which were blacksmith tools (one set of calipers and a bolt header). The Activities Group contained 32% of the artifacts. Over half of the artifacts belonging to the Activities Group were tools. The remaining artifacts in this group were associated with animal transportation. The Architectural Group contained 17% of the artifacts, of which 87% were plumbing fixtures. One 1930's oil heater was also assigned to this group. There was one item assigned to the Domestic Group, which was a cast iron decorative yard sprinkler. The Personal Group also had one item, which was a heel guard to a boot. There were eight items assigned to the Miscellaneous Group.

The Right Rear Quarter contained 87 surface artifacts (Figure 7). The Industrial Group contains 32% of the artifacts. These artifacts were all related to agriculture. The Architectural Group also contains 32% of the artifacts with the majority being plumbing fixtures. The Activities Group contains 26% of the artifacts with 14 of the items associated with transportation and nine items associated with maintenance. Four of the items from this quarter were assigned to the Domestic Group. These four items are string and sponge mop parts, and one child's enamelware cup. There is one item belonging to the Personnel Group, which is a tobacco can. There are six items that were assigned to the Miscellaneous Group.



Figure 6. Left Rear Quarter of the granary cellar. Well pipe for hand pump leaning in the corner.



Figure 7. Right Rear Quarter of the granary cellar. Notice 1930's type oil heater standing center left, and the water pump in lower left corner.



Figure 8. Left Front Quarter of the granary cellar.

The Left Front Quarter of the granary contained 131 surface artifacts (Figure 8). The Architectural Group had the highest percentage of artifacts at 48%. Plumbing fixtures are the most prominent sub-class in this group (numbering 49). A lesser quantity of electrical fixtures is also present in this group. Twenty-one percent of the artifacts in this quarter belong to the Industrial Group, and are specifically associated with agriculture. The Activities Group represented 15% of the total artifacts with 58% associated with tools and 42% associated with transportation. Seventeen percent of the artifacts belonged to the Miscellaneous Group.

There were 241 surface artifacts inventoried for the Right Front Quarter of the Granary (Figure 9). The highest percentage, 67%, belonged to the Architectural Group. Plumbing fixtures accounted for 91% of the artifacts belonging to this group. The remaining nine percent of the artifacts were electrical fixtures, hardware fixtures, and gas fixtures. The Industrial Group contained 18% of the artifacts, which were all associated with agriculture. The Activities Group contained only 16 artifacts. Eleven artifacts were tools and the remaining five artifacts were associated with transportation. There were three artifacts that belonged to the Domestic Group, and they were associated with food preparation and storage. The remaining 19 artifacts were placed into the Miscellaneous Group.

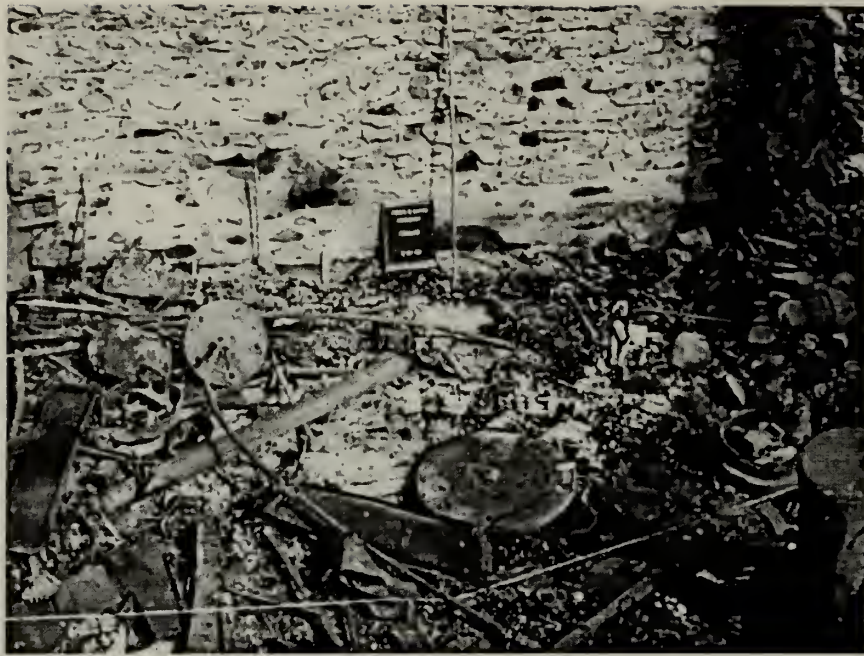


Figure 9. Right Front Quarter of the granary cellar. Chicken brooder is located at lower center (similar to a garbage can lid).

Tables 1 through 4 depict the artifacts that were inventoried from the cellar quarters. The artifacts are broken down into classes and sub-classes to provide a better representation of artifacts that were contained within the granary. Table 5 represents all four quarters of the cellar combined, or the total artifacts recovered from the cellar surface. Overall, there were 592 artifacts that were removed from the cellar surface for inspection and inventory. There were 274 artifacts belonging to the Architectural Group. The majority of the artifacts in the Architectural Group, 237 or 40% of the entire artifacts, were plumbing related items. The Industry Group contained the second highest number of artifacts, 154, or 26% of the total artifacts. The Activities Group contained 100 artifacts. Sixty percent of the artifacts from this group were tools. The remaining Groups had significantly less artifacts than the three mentioned above. Table 5 illustrates the classes and sub-classes of artifacts that were inventoried from the cellar surface.

Table 1. Left Rear Quarter Surface Artifacts



Table 2. Right Rear Quarter Surface Artifacts

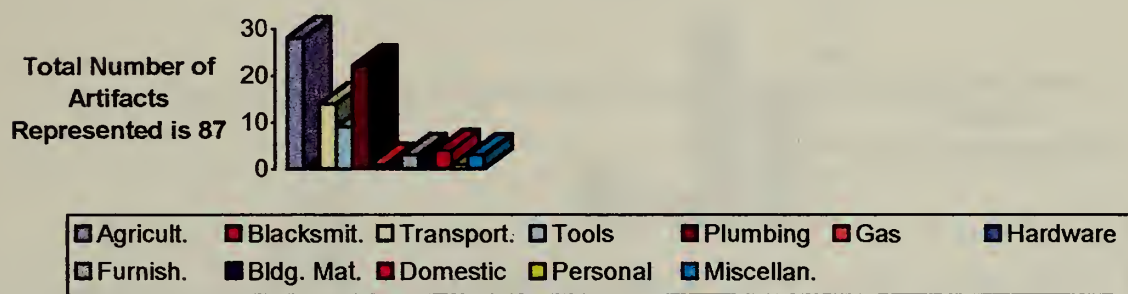


Table 3. Left Front Quarter Surface Artifacts

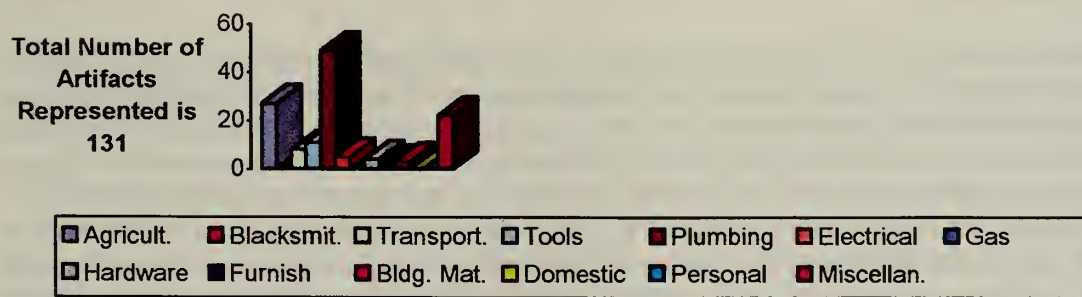


Table 4. Right Front Quarter Surface Artifacts

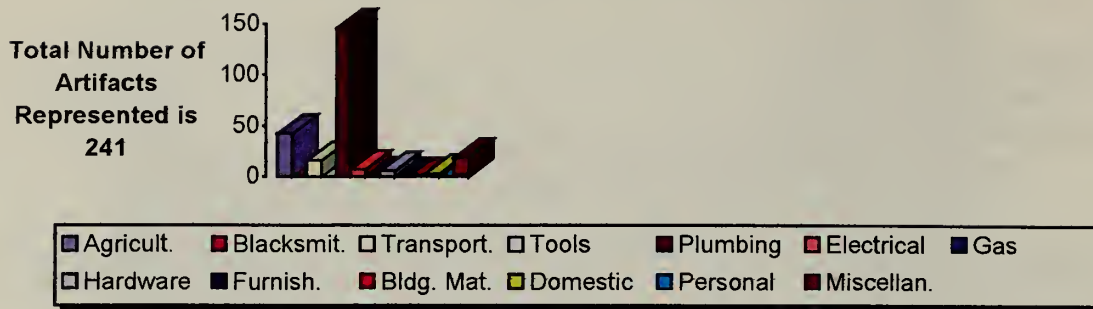
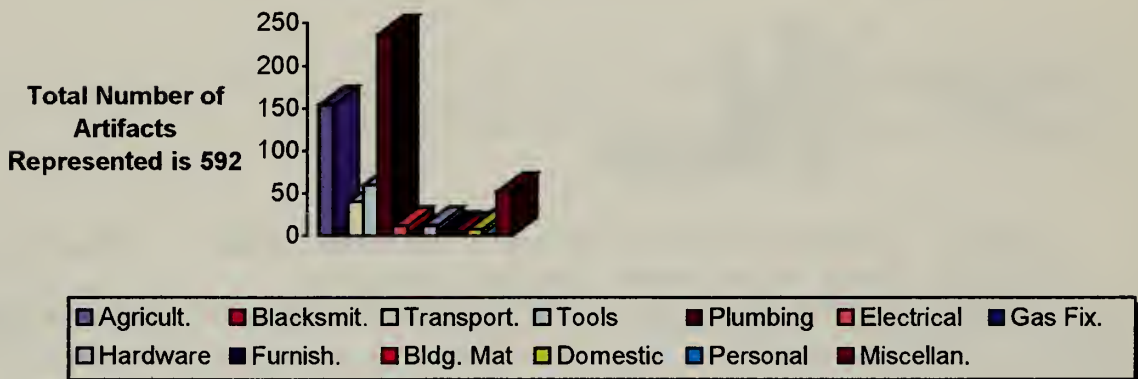


Table 5. Cellar Surface Artifact Total For All Four Quarters



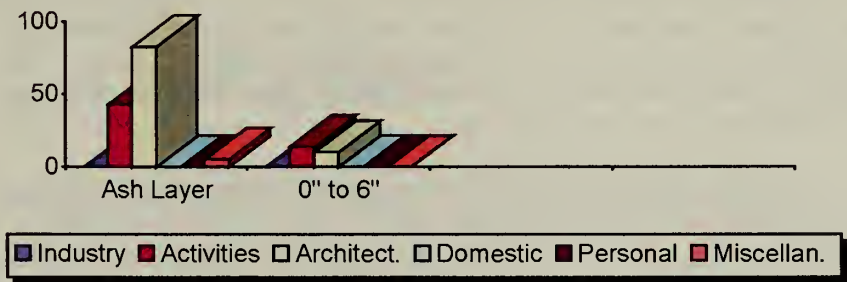
Right Rear Unit

The ash layer was considered the first level in all of the cellar units. The depth of the ashes ranged from approximately six to eight inches. There were 131 artifacts retrieved from the ash layer. Sixty-five percent of the artifacts in this layer were placed into the Architectural Group, specifically Building Material in the form of fasteners. Common cut nails were the only type of nail represented in this layer. Fencing staples had the highest representation numbering at 70. Ceramic sewer pipe was also present in this level. Thirty-two percent of the total artifacts recovered from this layer belonged to the Activities Group, specifically the Class of Transportation. All of the items assigned to the Transportation Class, with the exception of one item, were related to animal powered transportation. The remaining 3% of the artifacts recovered were assigned to the

Miscellaneous Group. The ash layer within this and all units contained a mixed assemblage of artifacts that were also from the first and second floors of the structure.

The frequency of artifacts declined considerably in the 0 to 6 inch level (below the ash level). As with all of the units in the cellar, the soil was moist, sandy, and fairly easy to work at the 0 to 6 inch level. Twenty-nine artifacts were found within this level. Fourteen of the items belonged to the Transportation Class and were animal power related. There were 10 items that belonged to the Architectural Group, three of which were common cut nails, and three of which were wire nails. In addition, fragments from a lantern globe and fragments from two separate pressed glass items were found within the unit. More pieces of ceramic sewer pipe were located against the east wall of the unit. The pipe ran under the cellar wall in an easterly direction. There were no visible makers marks on the sewer pipe. This unit became sterile at the 4 to 5 inches, but was excavated to 6 inches in depth. Table 6 depicts artifact frequencies from each group and level excavated from the Right Rear Unit.

Table 6. Right Rear Unit Artifact Frequencies From Each Level

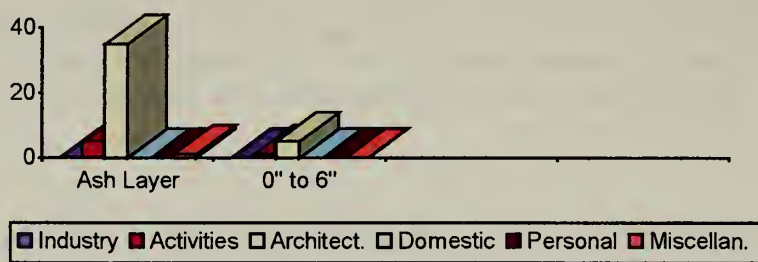


Left Rear Unit

There were 41 artifacts contained within the ash layer of this unit. Eighty-five percent were architecturally related with the majority being common cut and wire nails at a 50/50 ratio. The 0 to 6 inch level contained only six artifacts. One rivet to a leather strap used usually on harnesses, three common cut nails, and 2 – 5/8" tacks were found here. In addition, located directly under the ash layer was cedar planking which was used in the construction of the floor. Also, at about three inches in depth the remains of a post approximately six inches in diameter became visible. The post was located directly in the corner of the cellar. It was at about the 6-inch level that the soil became clay like and more difficult to excavate and screen.

The southwestern quarter of this unit was excavated to an additional 15 inches to determine the depth of the rock cellar wall. It was established that the south side of the cellar wall extended no further than 12 inches below the surface of the ground. Table 7 depicts artifact frequencies from each group and level, which were excavated from the Left Rear Unit.

Table 7. Left Rear Unit Artifact Frequencies From Each Level

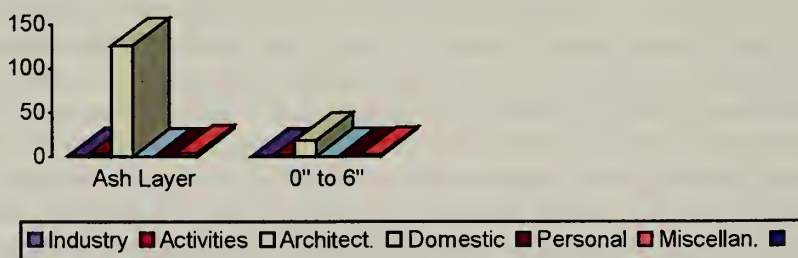


Rear Center Unit

There were 133 artifacts within the ash layer of this unit. The Architectural Group had the highest number of artifacts, 126. Forty-nine percent of the artifacts from the Architectural Group were common cut nails, and 26% were wire nails. The Transportation Class in the form of animal power and the Agricultural Class in the form of a harrow tooth were both represented.

The 0 to 6 inch level contained a total of 21 artifacts. One artifact belonged to the Transportation Class and 18 artifacts belonged to the Architectural Group. There were three common cut nails and 12 wire nails. A fragment of electrical copper wire was also found within this level. There was one artifact, a common cut nail, found in the 6 to 12 inch level. Twelve inches was the final depth of this unit. Table 8 depicts artifact frequencies from each group and level from the Rear Center Unit.

Table 8. Rear Center Unit Artifact Frequencies From Each Level

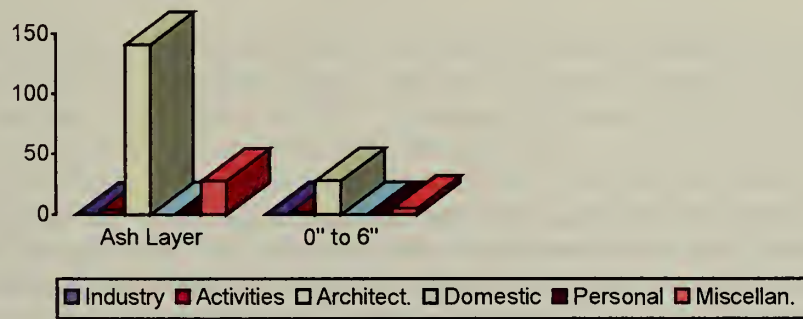


Front Center Unit

There were 172 artifacts recovered from the ash layer of this unit. One hundred and fifty artifacts were assigned to the Architectural Group. Eighty-seven percent of the artifacts belonging to the Architectural Group were assigned to the Building Materials class. Common cut nails represented 49% of this class, and wire nails represented 23%. Fragments from a ceramic toilet were located within the ash layer in addition to a .22 caliber shell and 28 miscellaneous items.

The 0-6 inch level contained 35 items. Twenty-five of the artifacts were various types of building fasteners, which included eight common cut nails and 13 wire nails. Toilet fragments were again located at the surface of this level in addition to five miscellaneous items. This unit was excavated no further than the 6-inch level. Table 9 depicts artifact frequencies from each group and level from the Front Center Unit.

Table 9. Front Center Unit Artifact Frequencies From Each Group



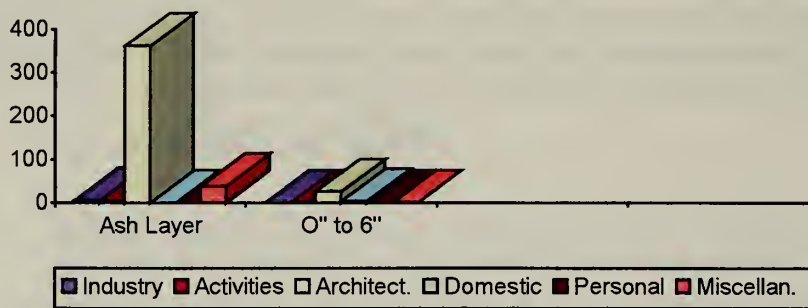
Right Front Unit

There were 410 artifacts recovered from the ash layer of this unit. Eighty-three percent of the artifacts belonged to the Architectural Group and were building fasteners. There were 168 roofing nails, 79 common cut nails, and 88 wire nails found within this layer. There were 18 items associated with plumbing. The Agricultural Group was represented by six items in the form of belt hooks, a grease cup, and a section of drive chain. Two tools, a glazers point and a motor belt tightener were also in this level. The remaining items were assigned to the Miscellaneous Group. Table 14 depicts artifact frequencies from each group, which were recovered from the ash layer.

There were 30 artifacts recovered from the 0 to 6 inch level. The Architectural Group accounted for 26 of the 30 items. Of the 26 items 13 were common cut nails, six were wire nails, and five were roofing nails. There were four items, which belonged to the

Household class; one terra cotta pot fragment and three paper lined bottle caps. In addition, the remains of a structural post similar to the post found in the Left Rear Unit became evident at approximately three inches below the surface. This unit was excavated to a depth of six inches. Table 1 depicts the artifact frequencies for each group, which were excavated from the Right Front Unit.

Table 10. Right Front Unit Artifact Frequencies From Each Level



Center Unit

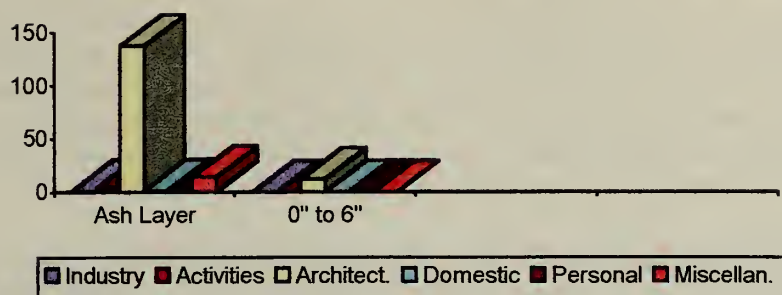
There were 159 artifacts recovered from the ash layer in this unit. Once again the Architectural Group had the highest number of artifacts, 137. Two electrical items were found. These items were a length of copper wire and a ceramic light fixture. Building fasteners were represented by 73 common cut nails ranging in sizes, and 35 wire nails also varying in size. There were 15 roofing nails and three other fasteners. Window screen was also recovered from this unit. Transportation in the form of animal and mechanical (ignition wire) powered were both present. In addition, a mower knife blade and a U-bolt represented the Agricultural Group. One cork lined bottle cap was recovered in addition to two personal items in the form of a suspender hook and a boot heel guard. There were 10 miscellaneous items from this unit.

The 0 to 6 inch contained 12 cultural items. All of these artifacts belonged to the Architectural Group. Window glass, fragments from common cut nails, one wire nail, and a rubber nail washer were all that was recovered from this level. Six inches was the maximum depth of this unit. Table 11 depicts artifact frequencies from each group and level, which were recovered from the Center Unit.

DISCUSSION

Interviews with the present owner of the granary have been extremely helpful, yet at times limiting when trying to understand the function of the granary throughout its history. One point that Mr. Wilson does stress is that the granary never served as a

Table 11. Center Unit Artifact Frequencies From Each Level



“granary”. The “granary” for the farm was located near what is now the site of the Lewiston Elementary School. The Wilson family purportedly used the granary as an outbuilding and storage area for farm equipment. The original use of the granary is not completely clear. However, test excavations have provided some information concerning activities that occurred in and around the granary structure.

It is reported that Frick and Davis lived in the granary while awaiting the completion of construction of the house located directly across the street. Historical records indicate that the house was built in 1854 or 1855. However, the exact date of construction is still unknown. The most recent use of the granary seems to have been mainly as a storage and maintenance area. Items that were removed from the granary cellar surface dated from 1877 to the 1960’s. The earliest dated artifacts were strands of barbed wire that had been strung from each corner of the cellar and extended the length of the wall. The strands were strung in horizontal rows and were spaced approximately two feet apart. The barbed wire had been mortared into the wall. The wire had a *terminus post quem* date of 1877. The wire probably provided additional structural support, and it may have been added to the wall at a later time, as maintenance repairs were needed.

The spatial arrangement of the artifacts in each quarter of the granary indicated, not surprisingly, that specific items were stored in different areas of the granary. The Front Left and Front Right quarters of the granary had high numbers of plumbing fixtures. There was a total of 375 artifacts that were recovered from the Front Left and Front Right quarters of the granary. Plumbing items for both front quarters numbered 216. The majority of the plumbing fixtures were either pipes or fittings. The greatest number of fittings and short pipes were found within the Front Right Quarter. A toilet was also located in the Front Right Quarter. There was no sewer pipe located in this unit and there was no pipe attached to the toilet. This indicates that the toilet was probably being stored in the granary and not part of the fixtures of the granary. In addition to the plumbing items, there were a number of sections of pipe that were laying in a neat pile in the Left Front Quarter. These pipes were approximately 8’ in length and 3” in diameter. These pipes were galvanized, and were probably used for agricultural irrigation.

There were 70 items belonging to the Agricultural Class that were recovered from the front quarters. Items such as drive chains, rake teeth, parts of combine equipment,

water pumps, gate valves for irrigation, foot valves, parts of threshing equipment, mower knife blades, etc., (see Appendix A) were found within the front quarters. The Transportation class was also represented in the front quarters. The Right Front Quarter contained all animal powered transportation. These items were hand-forged items such as strap rings, harness rings, horseshoes, and a rein guide. The transportation items represented in the Left Front Quarter were both animal and mechanically powered. Some of the transportation items in this quarter were a Turner Pattern stirrup, a carburetor, and a 1950's license plate. Electrical ceramic insulators were also found in this quarter. There were 20 tools that were located in the front quarters.

A few of the items inventoried from the front quarters were datable and are as follows: a chicken brooder which dates to pre-WWII (Figure 9), a 1930's 6 volt warning lamp for a tractor, a crock from the "Garden City Pottery Co., San Jose, CA., No. 6" dates to the 1920's, a late 1800's faucet for a barrel, a thresher cover plate c. 1920's, a Turner Pattern Stirrup from the late 1800's, and a license plate from 1950.

Agricultural related items dominated the rear quarter units. There were 220 surface items collected from the rear quarters; 84 of the artifacts belonged in the Agricultural Group. The types of agricultural items found were parts of rakes, mowers, cultivators, hay carriage parts, plow shares, drive chains, grain cracking plates, etc. (see Appendix A). There were 45 plumbing related items in the rear quarters. The Left Rear Quarter contained small pipes and fittings. However, the Right Rear Quarter had an enamel sink, and ceramic and cast iron sewer pipes in addition to small pipes and fittings. Both animal and mechanical powered transportation represented the Transportation Class, and like the front quarters hand forged items for harness riggings were present. Gas fixtures were present in the form of brass, 1/4" diameter pipe sections. However these items were minimal. An oil heater was also located in the rear section, in addition to parts of a cast iron stove. One white ceramic cupboard knob, and a metal cupboard latch were also in the rear quarters. A decorative yard sprinkler made of cast iron (Figure 10) was found within the Left Rear Quarter. There were 38 tools that were recovered from the rear quarters. A few of the tools (Figures 11 & 12) that were within the rear quarters were ladder hooks, a peavey, picks, a wagon jack, post hole digger, a secondary use shovel which had been used as a grain scoop, animal traps, a ferrier's knife, etc.

As with the front quarters, some of the artifacts from the rear quarters were associated with absolute dates. The wagon jack dates to the late 1800's. The ferrier's knife had a date stamped on it of 1898. The post-hole digger had two patent dates, 1909 and 1911. A tobacco tin dated to ca. 1901, and a steel broad axe bore the date of 1887 (Figure 13). There was also a 1930's oil heater (Figure 7), and a metal part with a patent dating between 1930 and 1935.

The ash layers of the six 2.5' by 2.5' test units placed within the granary contained smaller items which were buried in the ash as opposed to the larger items which were laying visible on the surface. The highest number of artifacts belonged to the Architectural Group. Building fasteners such as common cut nails, wire nails, roofing nails and screws were common in all of the units, with the ratio of common cut nails to wire nails approximately 50/50. Small plumbing fixtures similar to those found

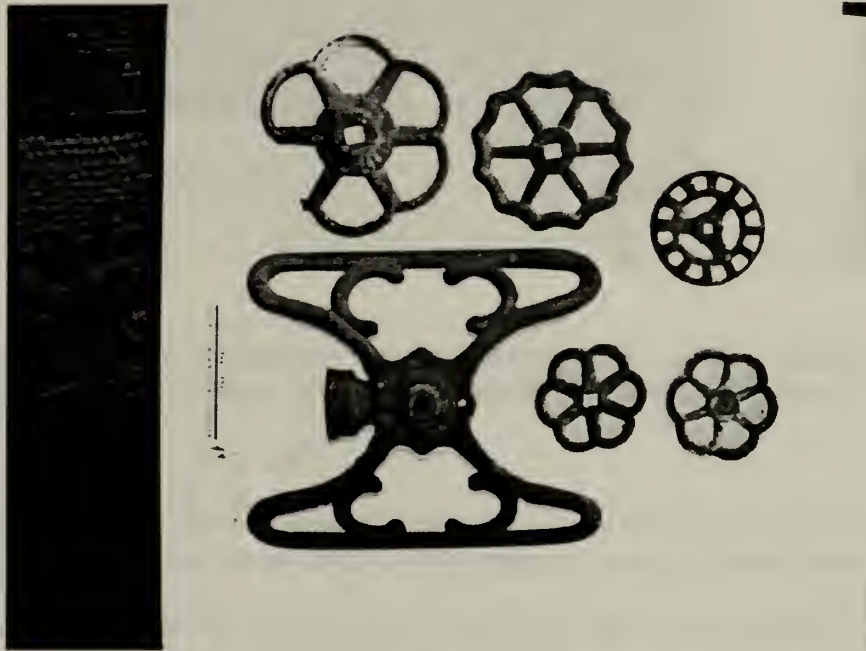


Figure 10. Cast iron sprinkler and assorted faucet handles from granary cellar (scale is six inches).



Figure 11. Assorted hand forged door latches and a peavey at right (Scale is six inches).

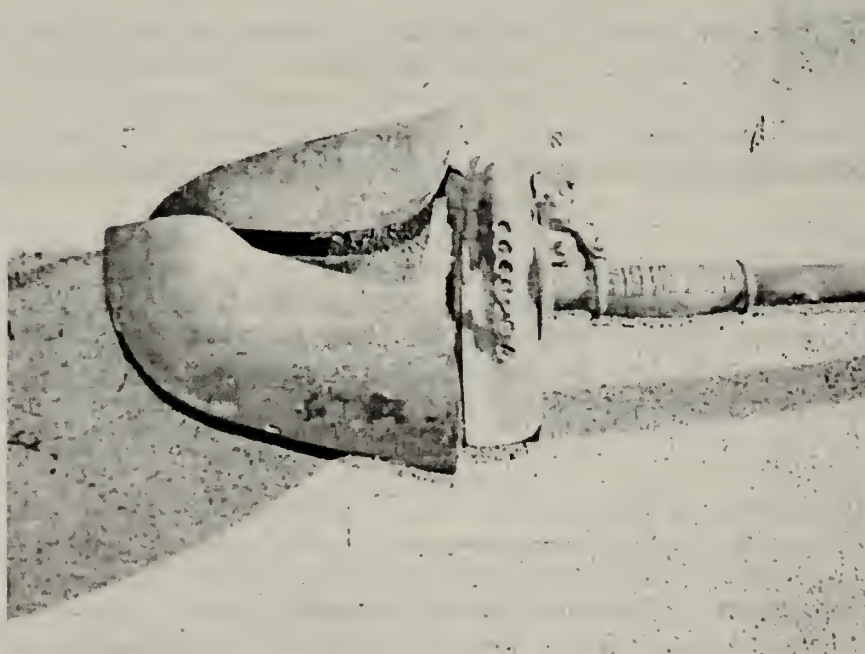


Figure 12. Post hole digger (Scale is six inches).

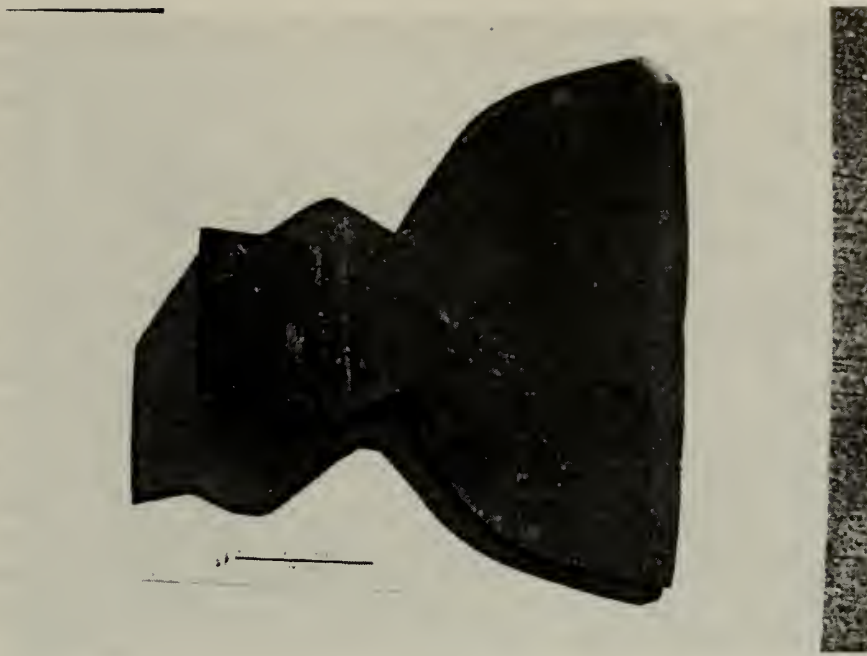


Figure 13. Broad axe with date of 1887 (Scale is six inches).

throughout the granary were abundant in the ash layer of the Front Right Unit indicating that this area of the granary was used for the storage of plumbing equipment.

There were 123 artifacts that were recovered from the sub-surface levels. Architectural items were the most common. When considering the actual ratio of common cut to wire nails within the levels, there was approximately a 50/50 ratio. However, the majority of wire nails were found at the 0" or surface of the unit, and only common cut nails, with the exception of a few wire nails, were found below the surface level. The wire nails found throughout the granary surface indicate that considerable repair work or construction probably took place after c. 1890. All of the transportation related items below the surface were related to animal powered vehicles. The majority of the items that were found below the surface were either common cut nails or rivets for leather harness strapping.

There were a few distinct architectural features revealed underneath the surface of three of the units. The Front Right Unit and the Rear Left Unit both had wooden posts approximately 6 inches in diameter in the corner. The posts were very deteriorated below the surface of the ground, which was very moist due to general wetlands seepage. It was evident in the front right corner that the post had burnt to the ground level. It is assumed that the post lent architectural support to the granary structure. Also visible within the units and in a section of the cellar in which the ash had been swept away, was wooden planking, which had served as a floor in the cellar. The dampness of the cellar helped to preserve the redwood planking from destruction during the fire. There were two layers of planking running in opposite directions.

The Right Rear Unit contained some interesting and puzzling architectural features. Ceramic sewer pipe was found below the surface in this unit. The pipe ran under the cellar wall in an easterly direction. Mr. Wilson was unaware of any pipes in this unit. Located near the pipe were pressed glass fragments with a raised floral pattern and a small fragment of a ceramic teacup. The surface items from this unit may be related to the sewer pipe. The enamelware sink, and additional ceramic sewer pipe and cast iron pipe were recovered from the surface of this quarter unit. Mr. Wilson did recall that there was a stove for cooking "pig slop" located in this corner on the first floor. Cast iron stove parts were recovered from this corner. In addition, this section of the granary had the stairs leading up to the second floor. Mr. Wilson also recalled that there was a small closet of some sort as you reached the top of the stairs. The function of the closet is unknown. Although uncommon, it may be possible that this closet served as a water closet. The section of pipe leading under the wall was a Y section. The sink and possible toilet may have been connected to this pipe, which served to drain wastewater. Another theory is that during heavy rains standing water may have been drained from this corner since the right rear corner was lowest in elevation. Of the two theories the second more than likely describes the possible function of the sewer pipe. In addition to the above-mentioned artifacts from this unit, there were a number of strapping rivets, and a wagon tarp button recovered.

Overall, the function of the granary seems to have changed over time. Sub-surface artifacts indicate that the granary served as a farm outbuilding and possible domestic residence in the early years. The function of the granary after 1900 seems to be mainly associated with animal husbandry, repair and maintenance of agricultural equipment, and storage of various architectural items and tools. Mr. Wilson (personal communication 1999) indicated that the granary was used as storage and that the farm equipment would be brought in for repairs after harvest season. Mr. Wilson's statement is supported by the lack of complete agricultural equipment found within the granary. The agricultural related items were all parts and pieces from larger equipment. The extensive amount of plumbing fixtures gives evidence that the granary did serve as a storage unit. In addition, Mr. Wilson (personal communication 1999) indicated that valuable black walnut planks and boards were also being stored in the granary for construction use, and that they were burnt during the fire. The horseshoes, ferrier's knife, and the harness related items (Figure 14) provided evidence that the granary was also used for animal husbandry.

The spatial arrangement of the artifacts within the cellar (despite some probable mixing from materials stored above) demonstrates a general sense of organization and ordering of the materials, which was probably influenced by size of equipment to be stored, filled space, light, access, and similar factors. What the cellar artifacts do not represent is ethnic contributions, or domestic use, other than the few glass and ceramic items found in the rear quarter. The granary was clearly associated with agricultural based economy. Perhaps the few domestic items that were present were associated with a brief occupation of the granary, although not necessarily by a woman.



Figure 14. Rein guides (upper right), other wagon accessories, and a nail header (bottom) (Scale is six inches).

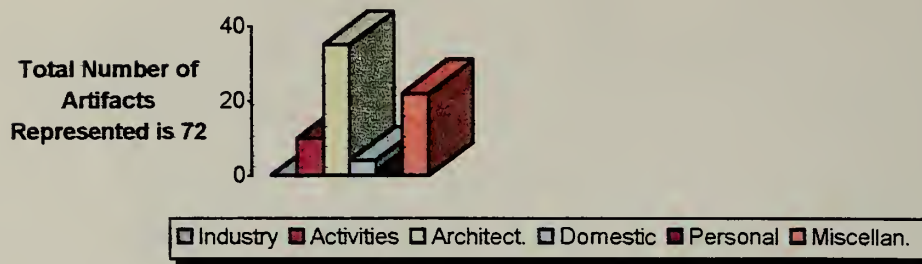
ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES FROM THE NORTH AND EAST OUTER UNITS

As mentioned previously three units were placed on the outside of the Granary. The first of the three units was the Pig Pen unit. Two additional units were then placed within the north shed area of the Granary (Figure 5).

Pig Pen Unit

There were 72 items recovered from the Pig Pen Unit. Building materials in the form of fasteners accounted for 48% of the artifacts in this unit. Sixty-eight percent of building fasteners were common cut nails. Wire nails accounted for 25% of the building fasteners. The Transportation Class (from the Activities Group) contained 12% of the artifacts. These artifacts were specifically related to animal powered transportation. The Domestic Group contained 5% of the artifacts, and the Miscellaneous Group contained 30% of the artifacts. There was one tool and one personal item (a slate pencil) that were also recovered from this unit. Table 12 depicts artifact frequencies from each group, found within the Pig Pen Unit.

Table 12. Pig Pen Unit Artifact Frequencies From Each Group.



Mid North Shed Unit

An ash layer of from three to four inches covered the surface of this unit. The ash layer contained 33 artifacts. Twenty-nine of the artifacts from this layer were building fasteners. Twenty-four were wire nails and two were common cut nails. Also, there were four items recovered which were assigned to the Miscellaneous Group.

The 0 to 6 inch level within the Mid North Shed Unit contained 86 artifacts. Eighty-four, or 97%, of the artifacts were building fasteners. One item belonged to the Transportation Class and the final artifact was from the Personal Group. In addition to the artifacts, a feature was present within this unit. Approximately three inches below the surface thick cedar planking was evident (Figure 15). There were two layers of planks running in opposite directions. The planks were 1" by 6" and were probably used

Table 13. Mid North Shed Unit Sub-Surface Artifact Frequencies From Each Group

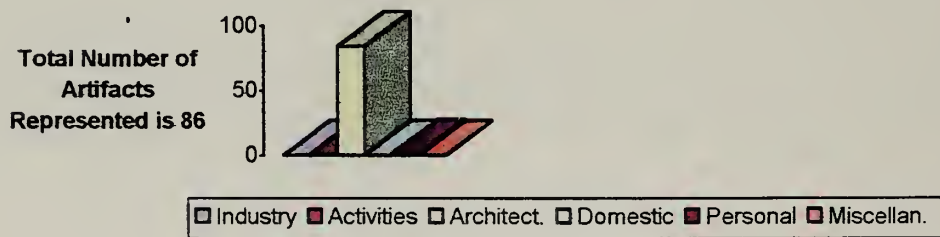




Figure 15. Mid North Shed Unit 0 to 6 inch level complete (Scale is 10cm).

as flooring in the shed. Table 13 depicts artifact frequencies from each group found within the 0 – 6 inch level.

Granary Cellar Doorway Unit

There were 113 artifacts recovered from this unit. The ash layer in this unit had been scattered and trampled from archaeological activities occurring inside of the granary. Therefore the unit was excavated from 0" to 6" in depth. Two items were from the Activities Group and related to animal powered transportation. There were 102 artifacts that belonged to the Architectural Group. Common cut nails accounted for 54% of the total artifacts and wire nails accounted for 34% of the total number of artifacts. The Domestic Group contained two items, and the Miscellaneous Group contained nine artifacts. Table 14 depicts the artifact frequencies recovered from each group.

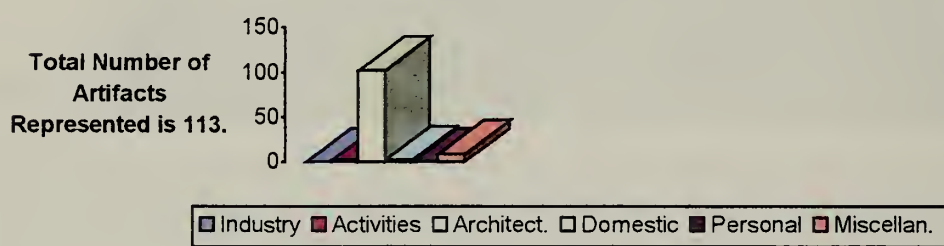
DISCUSSION

The Pig-pen Unit was the first unit placed on the outside of the granary. The soil in the unit was compacted hardpan. According to Mr. Wilson, the hogs were kept in a fenced area in this section of the site, or the rear of the granary. There were 72 artifacts found within this unit. As with the units in the granary cellar, only animal powered transportation was represented in this unit. There were a number (24) of common cut nails in a variety of sizes that came from this unit. There were nine wire nails in this unit, which also varied in size. There were four ceramic fragments which were recovered from the site. Two of the fragments were nondescript white stoneware, and a third fragment was probably from a Chinese jug. The fourth ceramic was a fragment of

Rockingham ware, which was made from the early part of the 19th century to the early part of the 20th century (Huxford and Huxford 1993). There was also a slate pencil fragment, and 12 clear glass, and 7 amber glass fragments (one of which was a pressed amber glass fragment).

None of the artifacts recovered from this unit confirms that this was an area where hogs were housed. However, the soil characteristics indicate that the soil was probably compacted from trampling by livestock. The fragmented domestic items and glass fragments give evidence that this area may have been used as a trash depository at some point in time. In addition to the items found within this unit, there

Table 14. Granary Cellar Doorway Unit Sub-surface Artifact Frequencies From Each Group.



were a number of fragmented glass and ceramic items which had washed down slope in an easterly and northerly direction. Some of the items that were observed on the surface of the fan of the soil were ironstone fragments, stoneware fragments, pressed clear glass and amber fragments, amethyst bottle fragments, and green bottle fragments. One of the ceramic fragments found has a maker's mark which dated from between 1843 and 1855 (Godden 1964:424). In addition, one of the amber pressed glass fragments from the Pig-pen unit has an identical pattern to one found down slope.

The Chinese ceramic that was found within the unit points interesting aspects of this study. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cliff Poulton (personal communications 1999) have related that there was Chinese writing on the wall in the stairway leading to the second floor of the Granary. Mr. Wilson also stated that the family was good friends with Moon Lee, a prominent Chinese gentleman living in Trinity County in the early to mid 20th century. Mr. Wilson didn't recall any Chinese employees at the ranch. The only employee that is referred to in historical documents is a Native American Indian named Sam, who was employed by the Wilsons in 1914 (Widner undated manuscript).

The Mid-north Shed Unit contained a total of 119 artifacts. These artifacts were located within the ash layer and directly on the surface of the unit. There were 111 artifacts that were building fasteners; 69 were wire nails and 37 were common cut nails. Two artifacts were door latches. One artifact was related to animal transportation, and one artifact was a ladies garter suspender. There were also four thick glass fragments within the ash layer. Just below the surface were 1" by 6" planks that were placed in two layers running in opposite directions. These planks were permeated with motor oil and transmission fluid. There were no artifacts that were found beneath the planks. However, the soil in the section was also permeated with the automobile fluids. It was

reported that automobiles were once parked in this shed area. Evidence from this unit confirms that this shed probably housed vehicles at one time. The building fasteners found within the unit were likely associated with the overhead and sidewall structures of the shed.

The unit placed at the entrance of the granary cellar doorway was similar in artifact composition to the mid-north shed unit. Once again wire and common cut nails dominated this unit. The eastern portion of this unit was excavated approximately 12 inches deeper for the purpose of obtaining more information on the construction of the stone and mortar cellar wall (Figure 16). The cobbles were randomly stacked and were un-mortared on the outer, sub-surface section of the wall. No additional unique features were observed from this unit.

In addition to the above items, there were a few items situated outside of the granary, some of which were datable. The first is a Van Brundt, horse-drawn, seeder (Lorry Dunning, Davis, CA personal communication 1999), which dates to the late 1800's (Figure 17). There was also a cast iron crank handle that had the initial "P S & W Co." (Figure 18) the initials stand for Peck Stow and Wilcox. The handle dates from the 1890's to 1910. The Peck Stow and Wilcox Company made tinsmithing equipment (Zimmer personal communication 2000). Other items located in the front of the granary were a pipe threader, the bottom of a clear pressed glass dish, and a road reflector with red glass marbles used as reflectors. The reflector had a patent number which dated between 1930 and 1935. There was also an 1867 three-cent piece found near the reflector and front stump. There was also a ceramic fragment bearing the makers mark of "SCHMIDT PORCELANA BRAZIL" located outside of the granary.



Figure 16. Granary Cellar Doorway Unit (Unit with string is 2 ½' x 1 ½').

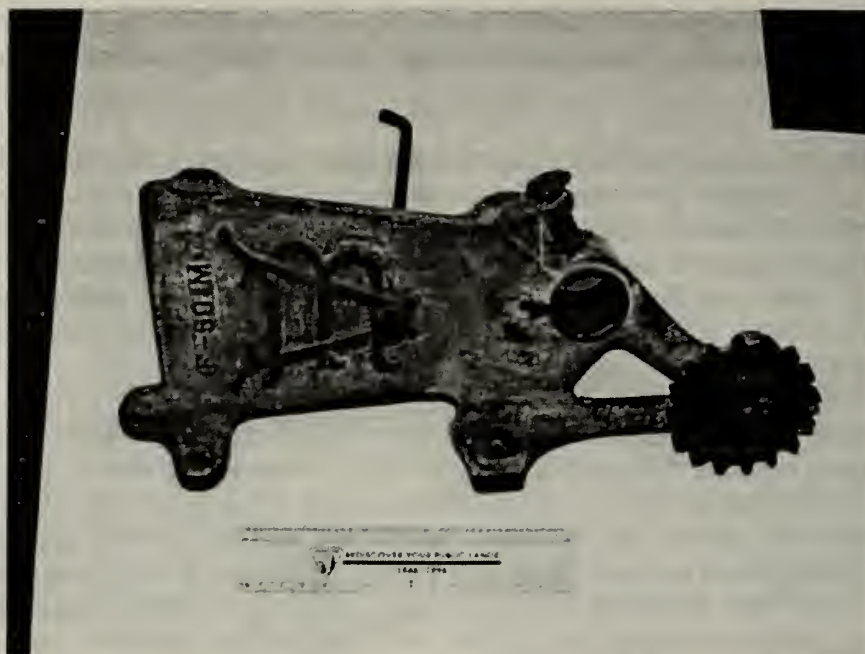


Figure 17. Part of a Van Brundt horse-drawn seeder. Dates to the late 1800's (Scale is six inches).



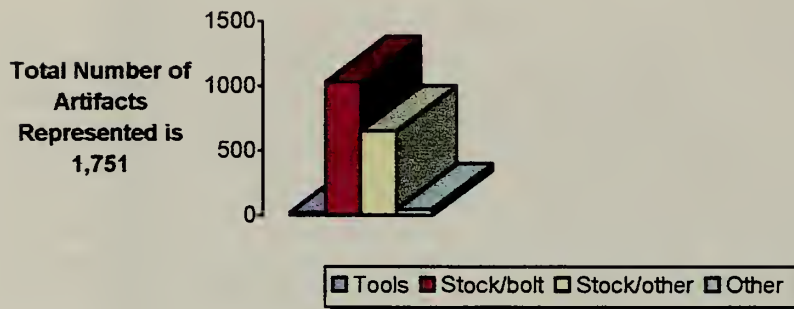
Figure 18. P. S. & W. Co. handle. (Scale is six inches).

ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES OF THE GRANARY BLACKSMITH SHED

What was once the Blacksmith Shed is located to the south side of the Granary foundation. This area of the site was treated as a separate component because of the number of artifacts and features within the shed area, the most obvious being the area of the forge and anvil. The owner and the neighbors reported that the Granary site, especially the Blacksmith Shed, was looted immediately following the fire. Piles of iron stock and a few tools had been placed atop the foundation wall. Some of the artifacts within the shed had not been disturbed. These items were features and piles of nuts and bolts. There were a number of features within the shed the most obvious was the area in which the anvil had once been placed, and the forge area itself. Other architectural features, which will be discussed later, became more apparent as cleaning of the surface and excavation progressed.

The first process undertaken was to clear the blacksmith area of large debris. All of the artifacts, which had been piled on and along the cellar wall after the fire were removed and placed onto large pieces of plastic located at the edge of the site. Items located on top of the forge area were also moved to the plastic tarps. There was a large bolt pile located against the cellar wall. The pile of bolts and other artifacts were removed and placed onto a separate tarp for inventory. The artifacts were categorized as round stock, square stock, flat stock, tools, and other miscellaneous items. Although many of the artifacts were agricultural related items, the assumption was made that these items were brought into the blacksmith shed for repair, or as scrap metal. There were 1,751 items that were recovered from the blacksmith shed. This, by no means, was a complete inventory of all the artifacts within the shed. Artifacts found within the ash layer were not inventoried with the exception of the items from the ash layer of Unit A. All of the items with the exception of some borax, or flux, were metal items, mainly iron. A list of the items inventoried from the blacksmith shed can be found in Appendix B. There were 24 tools; steel drills, a mall, a die to a pipe threader, hacksaw blades, clippers, parts of a caulking gun, a flat head screwdriver, a grip to a fence stretcher, five square punches, three box end wrenches that were hand forged with threaded bolt ends, framing hatchet, a 10 pound sledge hammer with part of the handle still attached, a shovel shank, a 5" iron wedge, and a hay fork with 17 inch tines. Ninety-six percent, or 1,679 of the artifacts, were classified as regular stock. As mentioned previously there were three types of classifications for stock, bolts and regular stock, i.e. flat, square, round. Fifty-eight percent of the total artifacts inventoried for the blacksmith surface were stock in the form of bolts. Thirty-nine percent were regular stock. There were 48 items that were categorized as other metal items. Table 15 depicts the artifact frequencies from each sub-class.

Table 15. Blacksmith Shed Surface Artifact Frequencies From Each Sub-class



Unit A

Unit A was a 3' by 2' unit and was placed directly against the cellar wall (Figure 19). This unit was excavated to a total depth of 18". There were 420 artifacts that were recovered from the 0 to 6 inch level. There were 74 items which belonged in the Industry Group. Seventeen percent of the total artifacts from this level were blacksmith stock. Eighty-eight items that were related to transportation represented the Activities Group. However, 87 of the items were fragmented pieces of windshield glass. There were 255, or 50%, of the artifacts that were assigned to the Architectural Group. Of the 255 artifacts, 52% were wire nails and 40% were common cut nails. Window glass and a piece of galvanized plumbing pipe were the final artifacts assigned to the Architectural Group. There were two pieces of ceramics found within this level. One item, which was white stoneware, and the second item was an Albany glazed fragment from a jug. In addition, one sheep or goat calcaneus was recovered from this unit.

The 6 to 12 inch level contained a total of 64 artifacts. The Industry Group was represented by 1 item, which was a clinker from the forge. The Architectural Group contained 19 items, with 11 being wire nails. No common cut nails were found in this level. There were 23 items, or 35% of the total artifacts that belonged to the domestic group. The floral and faunal remains accounted for 21 of the items from this group. Three ceramic items, a white graniteware fragment, yellow ware, and a Chinese brown ceramic fragment were also assigned to the Domestic Group. One personal item, a whiskey bottle, was also found at this level. The Miscellaneous Group contained 20 items, or 31% of the total artifacts. There was also a wooden feature uncovered at this level. The feature was a wooden pole, approximately six inches in diameter, which ran the length of the unit and continued on to the ends of the buildings. The pole was used a structural support.

The 12 to 18 inch level contained a total of 23 artifacts. Once again there was only one item in the Industry Group, which was a clinker from the forge. There were seven items assigned to the Architectural Group, five were common cut nails, and one was a wire nail. There were 12 items in the Domestic Group, eleven of which were faunal items in

the form of sheep, chicken, and pig. The butcher marks in the form of sawing was evident on the sheep and pig faunal material. One of the domestic items was a fragment of brown, red, and blue sponge ware. The Miscellaneous Group contained three items. Table 16 depicts the artifact frequencies from each group and level for Unit A.

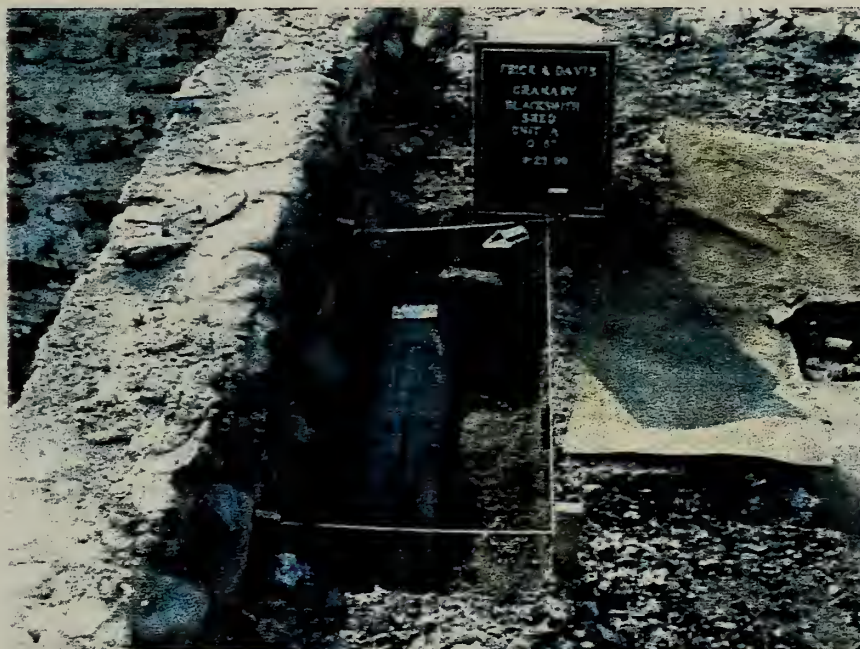
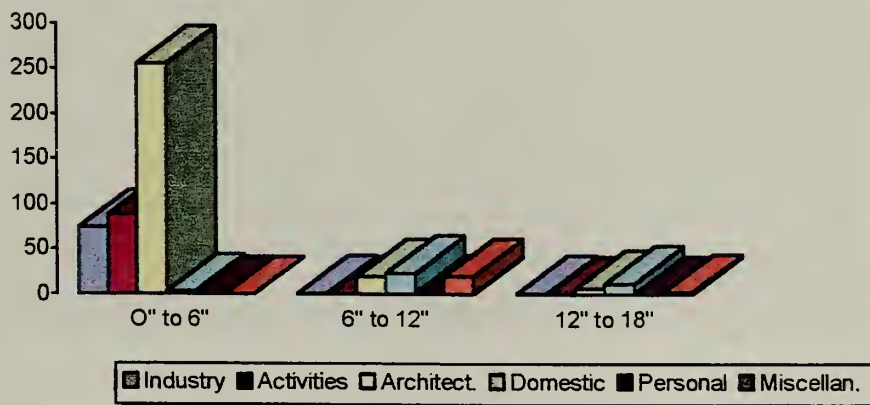


Figure 19. Unit A, Blacksmith Shed. Notice anvil area to the right with metal skirt around hole (Scale is 10cm).

Table 16. Unit A Artifact Frequencies From Each Level



Forge Units

The forge units were placed at the edge of the forge (Figure 20) for the purpose of understanding the construction of the forge itself, and any artifact concentration not evident on the surface. There were four units placed around the forge. These units were one foot in width and ran the length of the base of the forge itself (between 67 and 72 inches in length depending on the length of the forge wall—Figure 5). The depth of all four trenches did not exceed 6 inches. The East trench was composed of cobbles and contained no artifacts. The North trench contained a few metal items such as gear parts and bolts. The West trench contained the same type of items found within and on the surface of the North trench. Items from the North, West, and East trenches were not cataloged. However, the South trench was the most productive of the four trenches. This unit contained a number of artifacts that assisted in helping to date the Blacksmith shed, which will be discussed later.

There were 250 items recovered from the South trench. The Industry Group contained 5 mower knife blades. The Activities Group had three items, all of which were associated with transportation. Two of the items in this group were related to animal powered transportation, while one item was a license plate. The plate had rusted and decomposed badly and the year was missing. The Architectural Group contained 230 artifacts, 120 of which were window glass. There were 110 nails, which consisted of approximately a 50/50 ratio of common cut to wire nails. The Domestic Group contained two ceramic fragments. One was white stoneware with a scalloped edge. The other was a fragment from a porcelain cup that had a hand-painted pink, green, and blue, floral design. There was a medicine bottle located approximately one inch under the license plate that was assigned to the Personal Group. This bottle was rectangular in shape, and measured 5 7/8" by 1 3/4" by 7/8". It was made of clear glass and has



Figure 20. Blacksmith Forge. Anvil area in upper left.

indented panels. This type of bottle is commonly used for liquid extracts or syrups. The Miscellaneous Group contained nine items.

In addition, the forge was disassembled, and artifacts below the forge were inventoried and cataloged. There were 191 pounds of metal items, or over 275 artifacts that were removed from beneath what was once the forge box. Items from each group were represented. Agricultural items such as mower blades and plowshares were removed from this area. The Blacksmith Class contained items such as various types of stock and blacksmith tools. One horseshoe and a number of tools (Figure 21) represented the Activities Group. The Architectural Group consisted mainly of building materials in the form of window glass and common cut (23) and wire (77) nails. A few plumbing and gas fixtures were also present under the forge. Domestic items that were represented were ceramic sponge ware, faunal remains, and fragments from a juice jar. The Personal Group contained just one item, fragments from a whiskey bottle. There were 33 items that were assigned to the Miscellaneous Group.

Other than the forge, an additional surface feature was the anvil or metal working area. A metal skirt with a hole was situated a few feet from the forge. The hole was the remains of where a stump was located on which the anvil was placed. Fortunately, the anvil is in the possession of Mr. Wilson, as many of the blacksmith tools had been stolen following the fire.

DISCUSSION

Although an unfortunate disaster has befallen the granary, it has provided an opportunity to inventory a blacksmith shed which still had remaining components (aside from the infrequent looting over the years as reported by Mr. Wilson, personal communication 1999). Rarely has an opportunity been provided in which gross amounts of blacksmithing equipment tools and stock are left in situ as a site becomes abandoned or falls into disuse. Often times all that visibly remains of a blacksmith shop is the anvil stump, pieces of scrap metal, and maybe a discarded tool. The granary blacksmith shed has provided insight into the layout of almost the entire blacksmith shed. Mr. Wilson (personal communication) has graciously provided additional information regarding the workings of the blacksmith shop.

A very sizeable amount of stock was contained within the shed. There were 250 pounds of metal items found directly on the forge, 581 pounds of stock, and 191 pounds of bolts and other items within the bolt pile (Figure 22, 23, & 24) for a total of 1022 pounds of iron and steel. This by no means represents the weight of the entire inventory of the artifacts. In addition, this is not a complete inventory of all of the items that were located within the blacksmith shed. Approximately 70% of the metal items were inventoried and weighed. As clearing of the shed proceeded, the floor area was swept with a broom, which revealed a number of artifacts along the edge where the walls once stood and also on the outside edge of the wall. Many of these items may have been hanging on the wall, leaning against the wall, or placed on workbenches or shelves located next to the walls. The artifacts that were visible on the surface were horseshoes, mower blades, a hatchet head, a half gallon Clorox jug filled with motor oil, gears, and a few more items which were similar to those found throughout the shed and cellar.

The types of artifacts found within blacksmith shops vary depending upon the industry for which the blacksmith shop was used. Blacksmith shops associated with the mining industry contain parts and pieces of items associated with mining. Sagstetter & Sagstetter (1998) indicates that artifacts such as hand made drill steels and other mining related items are likely to be found at blacksmith sites in mining districts. Blacksmith shops found within the sawmill settings reflect artifacts associated with the workings of the saw mill (Praetzellis & Praetzellis 1993). The types of artifacts that were found at the granary blacksmith shop are similar to artifacts found at the Los Vaqueros Project (Ziesing 1996). Parts and pieces of agricultural equipment such as mower knife blades, plow shares, etc. indicate that blacksmith shop was used mainly for the repairing and mending of agricultural equipment.

Archaeological and historical studies conducted at blacksmith shops situated in various industrial settings (Zeising 1996; Praetzellis & Praetzellis 1993; Sagstetter & Sagtetter 1998) have revealed commonalities in artifact types that seem to be universal to all blacksmith shops. These universal artifacts are related to transportation, animal husbandry, and the actual blacksmith tools themselves. Repairing of animal powered vehicles, harnesses, and shoeing of other animals was a necessary part of any industry during the 19th and early 20th century. Items associated with animal husbandry and transportation were fairly abundant at the granary blacksmith shed. Although evidence of animal hoistings for shoeing oxen was not evident at the site the presence of horseshoes indicated that ferrier work was part of the blacksmith activities at the granary. In addition, Mr. Wilson reported (personal communication 1999) that there were 18 teams of horses at the ranch at one time.



Figure 21. Tools from the blacksmith shed (Scale is 10 cm). Artifacts were donated to the J. "Jake" Jackson Memorial Museum in Weaverville, CA.



Figure 22. Left side of tarp containing sorted items from the bolt pile (Scale is 10 cm).



Figure 23. Middle section of tarp containing sorted items from the bolt pile (Scale is 10 cm).



Figure 24. Right side of tarp containing sorted items from the bolt pile (Scale is 10cm).

There were a number of architectural features that were revealed from excavation of the test units within the shed and from the clearing of the floor area. The 6 to 12 inch level revealed a post running parallel to the cellar foundation. The post was resting on a large rock and had a sawn board, measuring 6 by 9 inches, wedged between the pole and rock. The board probably served as a shim. The west end of the pole was noticeable from the edge of the cellar foundation, which indicates that the pole was used as part of the framing foundation. Further sweeping revealed 2" by 4" joists placed approximately two feet apart. The joists ran perpendicular to the pole in a southward direction, and were attached with wire nails. What remained of the floorboards was also attached with wire nails. Wooden floors were fairly uncommon in blacksmith shops due to the danger of fire. The metal skirt placed around the anvil stump provided protection from airborne pieces of hot metal. Mr. Wilson (personal communication, 1999) remembers that the quenching tub was against an outer wall of the shed, and that the hot metal would be tossed into the tub from an open window.

A food consumption items found within the shed was a whiskey bottle that was located in Unit A. The bottle was located next to the rock and directly under the pole. The bottle was embossed with "Federal Law Prohibits Reuse Or Resale Of This Bottle" (Fike 1998:13). This embossed wording was used on liquor bottles from 1933 to 1964. The 12 to 18 inch level in Unit A contained a ceramic sponge ware fragment. Sponge ware ceramics date from 1875 to 1900 (Huxford and Huxford 1993:509). The south trench adjacent to the forge contained two pieces of ceramic that were found approximately three inches below the surface. One of the ceramic fragments was sponge ware that was identical in pattern to the sponge ware found at the 12 to 18 inch level in Unit A.

Archaeological studies (Ziesing 1996; Praetzelis & Praetzelis 1993) have revealed that domestic areas within blacksmith shops were fairly common. It was in these areas that

the ironworker would take his meals and breaks. However, artifacts recovered from the granary blacksmith shed do not indicate that there was any type of domestic area within the blacksmith shed. The ceramic items and whiskey bottle found within the shed were sub-surface deposits, which suggest that they were deposited prior to the blacksmith shed being built. The faunal material recovered from Unit A was found within the context of a rodent nest. Therefore it is assumed that the faunal material was introduced by rodent disturbance. In addition, the Wilson residence was located directly across the street from the granary. It would have been very convenient to walk across the street to take refreshment and meals in the kitchen.

The forge also provided data regarding dates. The forge was disassembled and donated to the J. "Jake" Jackson Memorial Museum in Weaverville per request of Mr. Wilson. The first step in dismantling the forge was to remove the mortar and brick. The mortar and brick had been compromised to some extent by the fire. The brick was yellow firebrick and withstood the heat. However, when the wooden frame of the forge had burnt, the forge collapsed and the mortar cracked (Figure 20). Each block of mortar and brick was numbered for reconstruction at a later time by Weaverville Museum personnel. Under the brick and mortar was a layer of sand that was six to eight inches thick. Within the sand there were a few artifacts such as chicken bone, wire nails, and a few bolts. It is possible that these items had worked their way down through cracks or rodent burrowing, since according to Mr. Wilson his father and brother last used the forge sometime in the early 1960's. Under the sand was a metal sheeting that was placed around the base of the tuyère. The metal sheet had at one time rested on the wooden frame, which was destroyed by the fire.

Once the sand was cleared the entire fire pot and tuyère were visible. The base of the firepot had metal bracing on one side, which was a piece of flat iron stock or scrap. The bracing on the opposite side was a long bolt approximately ¼ inch in diameter. These two braces created slots in which straightened wagon rims were slid through the slots and used as support for the firepot, tuyère, and ash gate apparatus (Figure 25). The wagon rims were resting on pieces of yellow firebrick. Situated around the base of the fire pot, or top of the ash gate, were fist sized, stream worn cobbles. Upon removal of the cobbles it became apparent that agricultural mower knife blades had been placed with the square edge against the firepot base. The placement of the mower knife blades may have been to block any airflow rising from the bottom of the forge. Upon removal of the firepot apparatus, it was evident that the forge had been handmade using a number of iron parts from agricultural equipment (Figure 26). As mentioned above, there were a number of items that were found beneath the forge. In addition, remnants of floorboards and joists were visible from the trenches that had been placed around the forge.

Architectural features, stratigraphic deposition, and datable artifacts, indicate that the blacksmith shed was built sometime after the 1930's. Mr. Wilson was questioned regarding the construction date of the blacksmith shed. However, Mr. Wilson does not recall when it was constructed. There was a period of time that Mr. Wilson did not live in the area and it may have been during this time that the blacksmith area was built. Although wire nails did exist in the later 19th century, the wire nails in conjunction with the whiskey bottle, ceramic fragments, and the material with which the forge was constructed support the theory that the forge was a 20th century item and not part of the original structure of the granary building itself. It is possible that a forge may have existed somewhere else on the ranch prior to the construction of the one investigated.

Widner's undated manuscript states that the two barns on the Frick and Davis ranch burnt in August of 1914, just after the ranch was purchased by James Wilson. It is possible that there was a forge in or near one of the barns and it was not rebuilt until a later time. The probate records from Christian Frick indicate that one lot of blacksmith tools was left to his son, and this seemingly supports the idea of a blacksmith forge in the area.

The stock that was inventoried from the blacksmith shop represented a variety of items many of which dated to the 19th century. A list of these items can be found in Appendix B. Many of the items that were from the 19th century were wagon rims, buggy rims, singletree hooks, and center clips. According to Bill Bradford (a blacksmith from the Weaverville Museum) blacksmiths never turned down a scrap of iron, and if any blacksmiths heard of an accident involving wagons, or any other equipment that had been destroyed they would flock to the site to scavenge what metal they could. This may explain the older pieces of scrap that were contained in the shed. It is quite possible that some of these items may have come from the barns that had burnt in 1914. Widner (undated manuscript) tells of how all of the farm equipment and a brand new John Deere tractor were located near the barns when they burnt.

There was a great deal of plowshares that had been reworked. There was also a phenomenal amount of bolts within the small blacksmith shed. Mr. Wilson (personal communication, 1999) stated that bolts and stock and parts used for metal working were kept in drawers, or bins, inside of the shed. The largest pile of bolts that was located



Figure 25. Exposed firepot and tuyère.



Figure 26. Ash gate exposed.

within the shed was lying on the surface in a very neat rectangular shape giving the impression that the bolts had been contained in a rectangular box, or bin. The dearth of artifacts related to agricultural and animal powered transportation clearly indicate the important role of the blacksmith shop in maintaining functional equipment at the Frick and Davis (Mud Valley), and later Wilson ranch.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION, AND EXCAVATION RESULTS OF THE FRICK AND DAVIS BARN

The Frick and Davis Barn is thought to have been built sometime in the 1850s. However, it is difficult to determine the age of the building when no historical documentation of the barn exists. The barn consisted of three structures, which were attached to one another (Figure 27). The largest building was rectangular structure referred to by Mr. Wilson as the hay barn. The structure was approximately 17' wide and 16' deep. The axis of the roof was parallel to the road, and was a medium-pitched roof covered and patched with corrugated aluminum. On the west side of the hay barn was a shed. The eaves of low-slopping roof on this side were about 6 feet above the surface of the ground. The extension on this side of the barn was approximately nine feet deep and ran the length of the hay barn. The eaves on the opposite side extended a little over the sidewall of the barn and were much higher than on the west side. The third structure was located on the north side of the hay barn and was rectangular in shape. The structure was 10 feet deep and 25 feet wide. Located to the rear of the building were livestock pens and a flat roofed shelter. The barn was of board and batten

material on a wood frame joined by mortis and tenon (Woodrum 1999: Appendix D). A more detailed architectural description of the barn is located in Appendix D.

Two test units were placed in the north extension area for the purpose of testing sub-surface data potential (Figure 28). Both units were excavated to a depth of six inches. Both of the units were composed of extremely compact dirt that was completely sterile. It was decided that no further test units were required due to time constraints, the loss of integrity of the barn, and also Mrs. Mary Jane Poulton (personal communication, 1999) indicated that the barn was fairly cleaned of artifacts when they had purchased the property.

DISCUSSION

According to Mr. James Wilson the main structure of the barn was used to store hay. The current owner, Mrs. Poulton also recalled that there was still a thick carpet of hay in the barn at the time of the fire. Mr. Wilson recalls that the north shed was used to milk cows at one time and the east extension was used for pigs. There were no observable surface artifacts at the barn site other than common cut nails, and a few wire nails. The wire nails were probably associated with a recent addition by the current residents.



Figure 27. The Frick and Davis barn. View is to the West.

CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological data support the historical record regarding the occupational time span of the Frick and Davis Granary. Artifacts recovered from the inside of the granary and the area surrounding the granary, including the slope and base of the slope that stretches east, provide dates that span from 1843 to 1964 (Table 17). The general function of the granary as a farm outbuilding was probably consistent over time. However, the domestic ceramics found both inside and outside of the granary suggest that it may also have served as a residence in the 1850's or, the artifacts may represent general trash from the nearby residence that worked their way, by various mechanisms, to this area. It is reported that Frick and Davis used the second floor as a residence while their home was built. Another interesting point is that Trinity County tax records indicate that Frick owned half of the ranch and possibly later the entire ranch. Davis seems to have disappeared from the historical records around the turn-of-the-20th century, although he is listed as living in Deadwood in 1900 (U.S. Census). Frick and his family were more than likely the main residents at the Mud Valley Ranch, especially in the later years. There was one artifact found on the surface outside of the granary, which was a metal shell sugar spoon with the engraved initial of F. These spoons can be found in the Fall 1898 Sears and Roebuck Catalog. The F more than likely stood for Frick.

Archaeological data, historical archives, and oral history have provided insight into the early agricultural practices in the Lewiston area. Dry farming was an important part of the Mud Valley Ranch. County tax records indicate that Frick and Davis were mainly growing cereal crops. There is no evidence that they also had large herds of cattle, but it is possible; they certainly had a few cows and horses. There is no reference to any other agricultural crops grown by Frick and Davis in the historical archives. In Widner's undated manuscript she emphasizes that her father James Wilson had 650 acres of land in the Lewiston area. Of the 650 acres, 350 acres were cultivated and 300 acres were timber and pasture land.

The development of farming and ranching practices in Shasta and Trinity counties (along with other northern California counties) coincided with the Gold Rush. Early entrepreneurs realized the need of the miners for consumer goods. Many of the gold seekers coming from the eastern United States brought with them agricultural knowledge from their farms back home. This knowledge was used to meet the consumer demands of the miners. Large tracts of land were homesteaded for the purpose of farming and ranching. Many farms and ranches dotted the landscape in both Shasta and Trinity counties. Agricultural crops such as vegetables and fruit fulfilled the initial demands of the miners. However, it was soon realized that there was a need for animal products within the mining communities. Soon many farms began operating as ranches in which a portion of the land was used for dry farming grains, and the other portion was used for grazing. Fruit trees, such as apples and pears, were also popular crops in the mountain valleys. A number of historic apple trees are located on property that was once the Mud Valley Ranch. However, cattle became the product of choice. Pigs, chickens, and sheep were also raised. There were many cattle ranches in Shasta and Trinity counties. The year-round scenario for the cattle was to graze on the private pastureland during the winter, which was supplemented with hay grown in the spring and harvested in the summer. As summer approached the cattle were driven to other areas, usually in the mountains, for

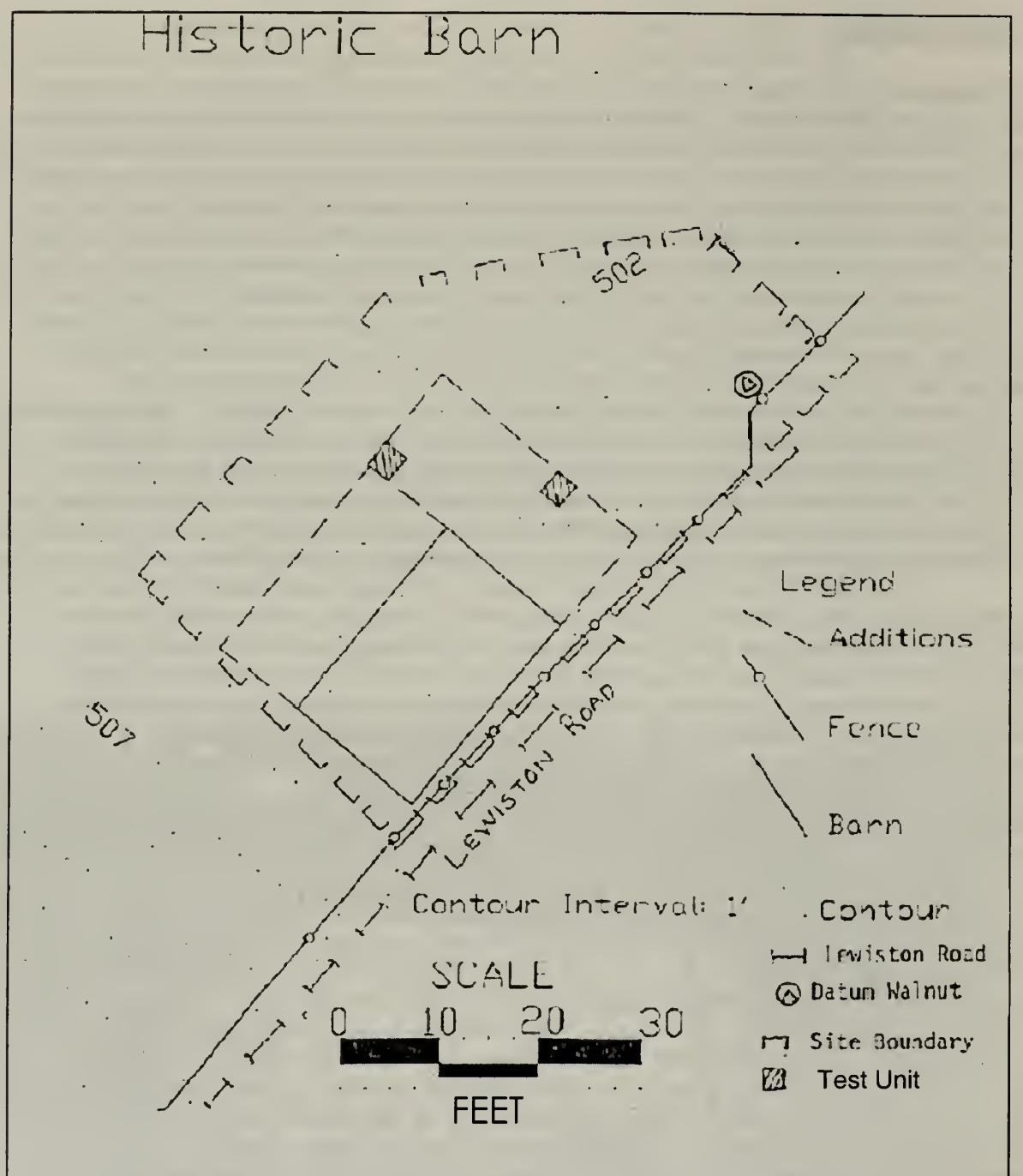
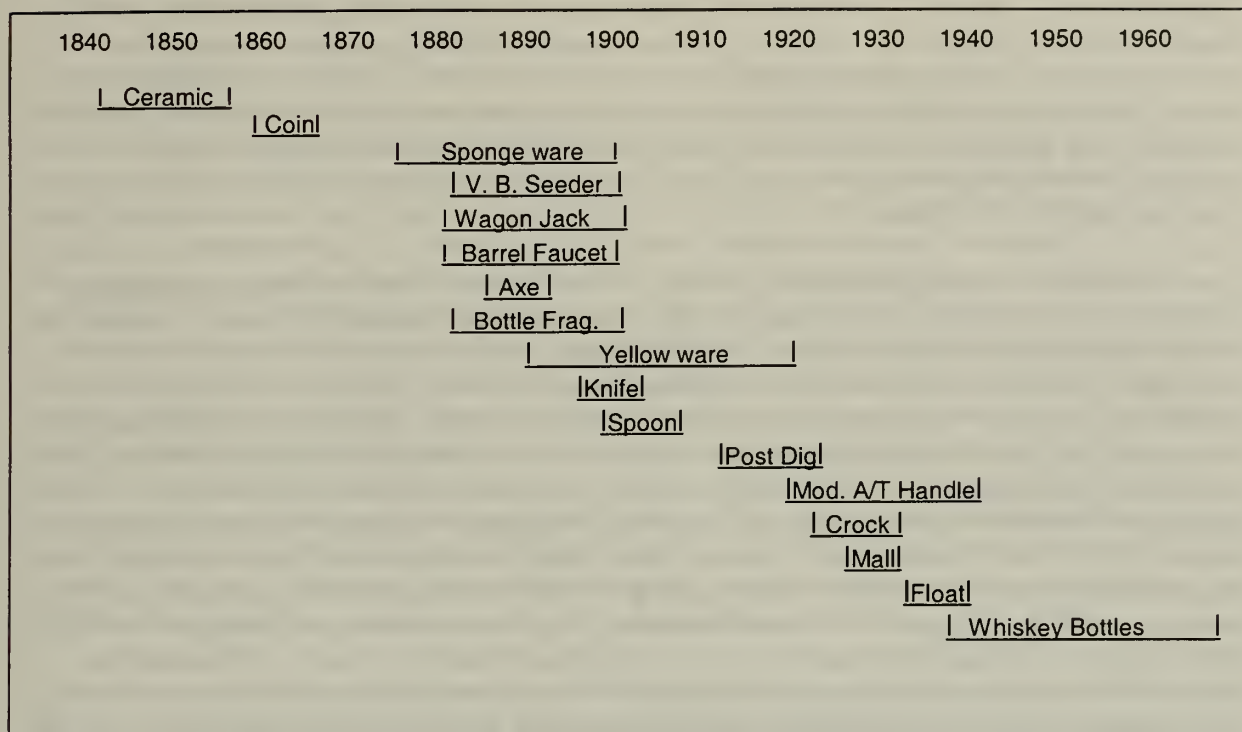


Figure 28. Barn Site Map.

Table 17. Artifact Date Ranges For Surface and Sub-Surface Items.



summer grazing. Many of the ranchers in Trinity County drove their cattle up into the Trinity Alps for summer grazing. It is probable that Frick and Davis, in addition to James Wilson, followed the same ritual of grazing and cattle driving.

Products that were raised on the local ranches were then sold to the miners. Records concerning the sale of agricultural products by Frick and Davis are scant. Frick and Davis more than likely supplied the Deadwood Mine and the town of Weaverville with the products that they raised. This is assumed because of their interest in the Deadwood Mine in addition to property they owned in the town of Weaverville. Mr. Wilson and Widner's manuscript have provided us with a bit of information regarding the economics of the ranch. Jean Widner recalls that her sister Elizabeth, who was 14 years old at the time, would drive a buckboard wagon filled with vegetables, fruits, melons, milk and eggs to Deadwood where the wives of the miners would eagerly buy all that she brought. Mr. Wilson recalls that when he was young (in the late 1930's) they had a small dairy of 14 to 20 cows, which supplied milk to Weaverville, and also to the Redding Creamery. Mr. Wilson also recalls that the Depression era was an economically hard time for his father. Mr. Wilson relates that the store bills were often paid in grain from the ranch, and that the milk barn (which is still standing in the town of Lewiston) was built during this time without using one new nail.

Many northern California ranches, which were in operation during the Depression, were self sustaining ranches primarily supplying food for the family with a little extra left over to sell or barter with. This was probably the case with the Wilson's during the Depression era. So far no historical data has been located regarding the operation of the ranch during WWII, other than Mr. Wilson's account of Victory gardens planted on their ranch by the community (personal communication 1999). However, as mentioned above, the ranch was parceled off to remaining heirs of James Wilson during 1946. Following the division of the land the Federal Government purchased a portion of the original ranch from one of James' sons for the purpose of building houses and offices for the dam projects in the area.

The evolution of ranching and farming brought about a number of technological changes in almost every ranching/farming community. However, the influence of these changes on ranching operations can be seen minimally within the archaeological record. The archaeological data recovered from the granary shows a clear transition from horse drawn equipment to mechanized equipment. The blacksmith shop gives evidence as to the secondary use of the old equipment. Many parts of horse-drawn equipment were turned into blacksmith stock that would be used for repairing and creating items as needed. The blacksmith shop was an important component of the ranch in that repairs could be made at the ranch, which was very cost effective. Blacksmith forges were a necessity in almost all forms of industry during the 19th century and early part of the 20th century. Having a forge on location was efficient, and cost effective. As industrial technologies increased and machine manufactured parts became more readily available, the need for the blacksmith forge diminished. This transition to dependency on mass produced goods can be explained by the modernization theory, which in short, is characterized by a transition from an agrarian-oriented society reliant on animated power and labor to a society dependant upon mass production and consumption (Cabak et.al. 1999:22). This transition in Trinity County apparently lagged compared to locations closer to urban centers and railroad (truck) transportation, in addition to the blacksmith shop being used up until the 1960's. It seems to have been quite a chore to obtain new farm equipment. Mr. Wilson relates that new farm machinery was bought in Anderson or Cottonwood. He recalls his father purchasing a brand new "CASE" tractor sometime in the 1920's or 1930's, which he drove from the Central Valley to Lewiston (personal communication, 1999).

There were few ethnic components visible within the archaeological record, aside from the two Chinese ceramic fragments, and the historical account of Chinese graffiti on the inner walls of the granary. The lack of additional artifacts usually associated with Chinese occupation seems to indicate that Chinese never occupied the granary. Faunal remains associated with pork indicate non-Chinese methods of butchering. However, it is possible that Chinese help was employed at the ranch at some point in time. The board and batten architectural style of the granary is similar in design and style to many of the structures associated with the western frontier. Although not a component of the site, the Frick and Davis house located across the street is a colonial style home, which supposedly was built by Davis who was from Missouri. There were no artifacts recovered which indicated the ethnicity of James Wilson, who was originally from Scotland.

The lack of ethnic components within the site can also be explained by the period of industrialization. Cabak et. al. (1999:22) emphasize that the similarity of material culture among different ethnic groups, economic classes, and regions was influenced by the

nation's industrialization and consumerism. Ergo, the availability of mass-produced goods from different parts of the world created a homogeneity and standardization, which began in the late 19th century, and spread throughout the western world, albeit at a slower rate in Trinity County.

Mud Valley Ranch (and as it was known in later names) proved to be a long-lasting, nonetheless changing, agrarian-based enterprise existing as a small-scale farm to this day. The ranching enterprise was precipitated by the Gold Rush and a ready market for sustenance products that no doubt related to Midwestern products and preferences; true meat, potato, and bread-based diet with fruits and various vegetables less consumed. Towns like Weaverville and Lewiston as they grew became important markets for all of these products. Mud Valley Ranch had an advantage of moderately flat, arable land, abundant spring/irrigation water, and natural crops easily irrigated. While it was along a principal, although difficult, commercial route from the Central Valley and urban centers near and far linked by wagon, steamship, and railroad, it was still relatively remote and subsequently subjected to probable delays in certain developments such as mechanized labor, cultivation techniques, etc. It is possible that ethnic minorities, other than the Native American Indian employed by the Wilsons, were employed at the ranch, but the record is either nonexistent or represented by only a few items such as glazed brown ware ceramics usually associated with the Chinese. Farm tenants or local laborers probably helped on the ranch especially during the harvest months, and a specialist in blacksmithing may have been employed if the owner lacked the necessary skills.

The economy of the nation seems to be reflected in the economy of the ranch. Early on land consolidation of the ranch took place, which was followed by land divisions as the 20th century waned. Competition for ranching products likely occurred with larger ranches nearby (i.e., Lowden), and other ranches located further away in small valleys or longer river terraces. The economy of the ranch was probably a multiple economic strategy, largely agrarian, which included animal husbandry, grain and possibly fruit productions. Blacksmithing and plumbing services, as well as goods, may have been offered later in time.

Economic uncertainties and the difficulty of obtaining needed items, at least periodically, seem to have led to the retention of materials and equipment for later agricultural-based activities and other services. This may account for the magnitude of materials present in the "granary," in essence a storage facility with a later blacksmith operation "on the side."

Mud Valley Ranch was largely dependent on outside sources for equipment and new agrarian practices, but had a developed local market eventually expanding some 40 plus miles to Redding located to the east. Aspects of the archaeological record provide evidence that speaks of conservatism, dependence on outside goods and equipment, storage of material goods, self-reliance, independence, and self-sufficiency. Aspects of the Victorian culture such as hard work, materialistic outlook, temperance, organization/spatial arrangement, and conspicuous consumption (Greenwood 1982:247), are minimally represented if not entirely nonexistent at the site. The Mud Valley Ranch and its structures were a very visible manifestation of the landscape serving not only functional needs but also as symbols of prosperity (or desired prosperity) and commerce enhancing their status and marketability in the community and region.

The reconstruction of human behavior and culture evident in the agriculture-based remains is one that is part of a unique northern California 19th Century – early 20th

Century California culture. This culture reflects a strong sense of local adaptation yet exhibits a stronger tie to the outside, industrialized world, a part of American culture still evident to some extent in the area today.

NRHP CRITERIA AND HISTORIC INTEGRITY

The four criteria listed by the National Register are as follows: Criterion A - The property or site must be associated with an historical event or series of events that were significant to the development of a community, state, or the nation, and the property must be a good representative of the event (s); Criterion B - The property was associated with a significant person whose activities were important within meaningful themes in national, state, or local history; Criterion C - A cultural resource is eligible if it contains distinctive physical characteristics of design, construction, or from that reflects high aesthetic or technical merit, or if it conveys a sense of time and place through the survival of many different kinds of features and the survival of relationship among those features; Criterion D - The resource must have the potential to yield important information regarding the past. Furthermore, a consideration must be given to the integrity of the historical resource.

Conclusions

The Frick and Davis granary and barn were excellent representations of the historic structures that were once common throughout Trinity County. The architectural designs of the structures were fine examples of the construction techniques (i.e. mortise and tenon, board and batten, etc.) that were utilized in the mid-19th century. Prior to the Lowden Fire both of the structures would most likely have been eligible for the NHRP based on Criterion C and Criterion D. However, both of the structures were extremely compromised as a result of the Lowden Fire. Both of the structures were completely reduced to ash, with the minor exception of a few timbers. The surface of the barn was void of artifacts other than some common cut nails. In addition, no sub-surface data was observed in either of the two test units. Obviously there was considerable archaeological data available pre and post-fire. The post-fire evaluation has been adequate to understand basic features and architectural remains that were left. Surface artifacts have been examined in detail as discussed in this report. This information is available through this report and samples of the artifacts that were donated to the J. "Jake" Jackson Memorial Museum in Weaverville and to the Lewiston Elementary School. Selective testing within the granary cellar, two attached sheds, outer units and the nearby barn indicated either duplicate information from surface observations or lack of substantive complexity in the data recovered through the excavation/screening process.

In any event, it is likely that subsurface remains will be covered by fill and not further compromised during the planned structure stabilization and cleanup. As a result of the Lowden Fire the integrity of the Frick and Davis barn and granary are greatly diminished due to a complete loss of the two structures. Therefore, the site is considered to be non-eligible for the NHRP.

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Granary Cellar, Right Rear Quarter**INDUSTRY****AGRICULTURAL – Machinery**

Steel Mower Knife Blades

MNI: 8

Description: Steel triangular mower blades. Serrated on angled edges with two pin holes on flat end. Holes are used to attach blade to mower guard.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Cast Iron Mower Guard

MNI: 2

Description: Length 7 ½" and 1" thick at mid section. One end is pointed and the other end is rounded with a hole for bolt attachment to the mower. The mower knife fits into this piece.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Cast Iron Hay Carriage

MNI: 1

Description: Part of a hay carriage that attached to a wooden beam. Used for hauling hay into barns.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Steel Plow Share

MNI: 2

Description: Two "John Deere" plow shares pre-1940.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Steel Harrow Disks

MNI: 2

Description: Disks used for harrowing.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Chrome Chilled Iron Bearings

MNI: 3

Description: Disk gang bearings. Used between disks.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Steel Drive Chains

MNI: 1

Description: Pieces of drive chain 1 ½" width.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Steel Harrow Teeth

MNI: 2

Description: Harrow teeth used in harrow machine.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Steel Spring

MNI: 1

Description: Steel spring 2" long and ¼" diameter. Probably used on farm machinery.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Steel

MNI: 3

Description: Grain cracking, or shearing plates, used in milling grain.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Various Metal Water Pump

MNI: 1

Description: Pump is probably associated with agricultural irrigation.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Galvanized Metal Cup

MNI: 1

Description: Grease cup, 2" diameter, used to grease agricultural machinery.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Cast Iron Wheel

MNI: 1

Description: Belt wheel used to drive agricultural equipment. Oil bearings are still attached.

ACTIVITIES**TRANSPORTATION – Mechanical**

Steel and U/I Metal Magneto

MNI: 1

Description: Part of an alternator.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Right Rear Quarter**TRANSPORTATION – Animal****Cast Iron Rings****MNI: 4**

Description: Hand forged harness rings. Three measuring 3" in diameter, and one measuring 2" in diameter.

TRANSPORTATION – Mechanical**Steel Column****MNI: 1**

Description: Steering column to truck or tractor.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal**Steel Buckles****MNI: 8**

Description: Buckles used with leather straps for horse harnessing.

MAINTENANCE – Tools**Cast Iron Jack****MNI: 1**

Description: Wagon jack, late 1800's.

MAINTENANCE – Tools**Steel Shovel****MNI: 1**

Description: Refashioned square shovel.

MAINTENANCE – Tools**Steel Draw Knife****MNI: 1**

Description: Steel drawknife used in working with wood.

MAINTENANCE – Tools**Steel Hoe****MNI: 1**

Description: Hoe used for weeding.

MAINTENANCE – Tools**Steel Handle****MNI: 1**

Description: Shovel handle.

MAINTENANCE – Tools**Steel Knife****MNI: 1**

Description: Metal ferrier's knife or hoof reamer, dates to 1898.

MAINTENANCE – Tools**Steel Axe****MNI: 1**

Description: Double bit axe which reads "True Temper Handmade Kelly Works".

MAINTENANCE – Tools**Steel Post Hole Digger****MNI: 1**

Description: Post hole digger 60" long. Working end 9" long. Patent dates of AUG 24, 1909, MAR 7, 1911, and April 14, 1911.

ARCHITECTURAL**FIXTURES – Plumbing****Cast Iron Pipe****MNI: 3**

Description: Straight sections of cast iron sewer pipe. Approx. 5" in diameter.

FIXTURES – Plumbing**Ceramic Pipe****MNI: 9**

Description: Sewer pipe approx. 5" in diameter. Straight sections, Y section, and elbows.

FIXTURES – Plumbing**Galvanized Metal****MNI: 1**

Description: One role of plumbers tape.

FIXTURES – Plumbing**Steel Handle****MNI: 1**

Description: Steel Faucet Handle.

FIXTURES – Plumbing**Galvanized Fitting****MNI: 2**

Description: One four-way valve, and one globe valve both 1" in diameter.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Right Rear Quarter**FIXTURES – Plumbing**

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 1

Description: T section 1" in diameter.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 3

Description: 45-degree elbow sections, 1" diameter.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: Globe Valve, 1" in diameter.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 1

Description: 12" section of 1 ¼" pipe with two bushings attached.

FIXTURES – plumbing

Enamel Sink

MNI: 1

Description: Shallow enamel sink measuring 19 ½" by 29 ½". Depth of sink is 6".

FIXTURES – Gas

Brass Pipe

MNI: 1

Description: 3 foot section of gas piping ¼" in diameter.

ARCHITECTURAL**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Ceramic

MNI: 1

Description: Rectangular brick with a rectangular indentation in center.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Metal U/I

MNI: 3

Description: Pieces of metal window screen.

FURNISHINGS

Metal U/I

MNI: 1

Description: Gas heater.

FURNISHING

Cast Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Woodstove grate.

FURNISHING

Cast Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Handle to wood stove used for lifting burners.

DOMESTIC**HOUSEHOLD – Maintenance**

Galvanized Metal Mop

MNI: 1

Description: Sponge mop holder.

HOUSEHOLD – Maintenance

Galvanized Metal Mop

MNI: 2

Description: String mop holder.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Enamel Cup

MNI: 1

Description: Child's enamelware cup. Orange enamel with depiction of a girl and chicken on the outside.

PERSONAL**INDULGENCE – Smoking**

Tin Can

MNI: 1

Description: Kidney shaped, upright tobacco tin with striker plate on bottom. American Tobacco Company began using this type of can in 1901. Later cans lack striker plate.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron Hook

MNI: 1

Description: Pelican hook, 3" in length.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Right Rear Quarter

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron Swivel

MNI: 1

Description: Chain Swivel, 2" in length.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel and Iron

MNI: 1 each

Description: ½" diameter cable connected
to a section of hand forged chain.

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intentionally blank.**

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Granary Cellar, Left Rear Quarter**INDUSTRY****AGRICULTURAL - Machinery**

Aluminum Grease Cups

MNI: 10

Description: Grease cups ranging in size from 1" to 2 ½ " in diameter. Used to hold grease for lubrication of machinery.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Iron Coupling

MNI: 1

Description: Quick coupling.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Cast Iron Hay Carriage

MNI: 1

Description: Part of hay carriage which attached to wooden beams. Used for hauling hay into barns.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Steel Rake Teeth

MNI: 17

Description: Spring steel rake teeth used on agricultural rake.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Steel Points

MNI: 3

Description: Points used on cultivator.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Chrome Chilled Iron Bearing

MNI: 2

Description: Disk gang bearings. Used between disks.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Iron Bolts

MNI: 4

Description: Four hand forged U-bolts used for attaching metal farm equipment to wooden frame sections.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Steel Plow Shares

MNI: 2

Description: Two steel plow shares "John Deere." Possibly pre WWII.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Steel Disk

MNI: 4

Description: Four disks.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Steel Chain

MNI: 1

Description: 1 ½ " in width drive chain used to drive farm machinery.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Steel Mower Knife Blades

MNI: 7

Description: Steel triangular mower blades. Serrated on angled edges with two pin holes on flat end. Holes are used to attach blade to mower guard.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Steel Spring

MNI: 1

Description: Spring measures 1' in length and ½ " in diameter. Used on various types of farm machinery.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Cast Iron Footing

MNI: 1

Description: Foot rest or support for some type of farm equipment.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Cast Iron Drive

MNI: 1

Description: Parts to a belt drive.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Galvanized Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Silage funnel used on threshing equipment.

BLACKSMITH - Tools

Steel Calipers

MNI: 1

Description: Metal calipers used by blacksmiths.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Left Rear Quarter**BLACKSMITH - Tools**

Steel Header

MNI: 1

Description: Bolt or nail header,
used to make heads on bolts/rivets.
12 ¼" in length with ¼" hole.

ACTIVITIES**TRANSPORTATION - Mechanical**

Steel Brake Drum

MNI: 2

Description: Two brake drums, either truck or
tractor.

TRANSPORTATION - Mechanical

Metal Magneto

MNI: 1

Description: Magneto used for truck or tractor
alternator/generator. Lettering of "Gardner
Electric".

TRANSPORTATION - Mechanical

Steel Ball Hitch

MNI: 1

Description: Steel Ball Hitch used for towing
or pulling other wheeled vehicles.

TRANSPORTATION - Mechanical

Steel Bearings and Bushings

MNI: 2

Description: Babbit bearings and bushings.

TRANSPORTATION - Animal

Ferrous Hame

MNI: 7

Description: Bolt hames.

MAINTENANCE - Tools

Steel Shanks

MNI: 2

Description: Shovel Shanks.

MAINTENANCE - Tools

Aluminum (?) Oil Can

MNI: 1

Description: Spout to oil can.

MAINTENANCE - Tools

Iron Pick

MNI: 2

Description: Washoe picks.

MAINTENANCE - Tools

Steel Blade

MNI: 1

Description: Carpenters blade.

MAINTENANCE - Tools

Steel Axe

MNI: 1

Description: Steel broad axe 8" in
width and 11 and ¼" in length.
Made in New York, 1887.

MAINTENANCE - Tools

Steel Axe

MNI: 1

Description: Doubled bladed, falling
axe "True Temper".

MAINTENANCE - Tools

Iron Spikes

MNI: 2

Description: Two iron spikes. One
measuring 5" in length and the
second 6" in length.

MAINTENANCE - Tools

Steel wrench

MNI: 1

Description: Wrench with three
various sized boxed openings.

MAINTENANCE - Tools

Steel Bit

MNI: 1

Description: Wood bit for drilling
into wood with a hand drill.

MAINTENANCE - Tools

Steel Traps

MNI: 13

Description: "Victor" animal traps
ranging in sizes. Four #3, Four #2,
Four #1 ½, and One #1.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Left Rear Quarter**MAINTENANCE - Tools**

Iron Peavey

MNI: 1

Description: Metal rod pointed on the end with another point a few inches below the tip jutting out at a right angle. Used for handling logs.

MAINTENANCE - Tools

Steel Ladder Hooks

MNI: 2

Description: Metal hooks that attach to the top of a ladder to provide attachment.

MAINTENANCE - Tools

Steel Shovel

MNI: 1

Description: Reused shovel. Secondary use was as a grain scoop.

ARCHITECTURAL**FIXTURES - Plumbing**

Galvanized metal/Steel

MNI: 2

Description: Floor drain, 5" diam. One with cover.

FIXTURES - Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: Globe valve faucet.

FIXTURES - Plumbing

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 6

Description: ¾" nipple sections with and without connectors.

FIXTURES - Plumbing

U/I Metal Bracket

MNI: 1

Description: Pipe bracket.

FIXTURES - Plumbing

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 9

Description: Pipe measuring from 1 ½" to 8" in length and from 1 ¾" to 2" in diameter.

FIXTURES - Plumbing

Iron Pipe

MNI: 1

Description: Well pipe for hand pump. Pipe is 12' in length.

FIXTURES

U/I Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Cupboard latch. Raised floral design.

FIXTURES

Ferrous metal

MNI: 1

Description: Part of a box lock for a door.

FURNISHINGS

U/I Metal

MNI: 1

Description: 1930's heater, oil type.

DOMESTIC**HOUSEHOLD - Maintenance**

Cast Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Yard sprinkler, with decorative design.

PERSONAL**CLOTHING - Footwear**

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Heel guard for boot or shoe.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Hand forged gate hinge.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Left Rear Quarter

MISCELLANEOUS

U/I Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Metal part reading "Kreger Full Floating" "Patent 1971752". Patent is from 1930-1935.

MISCELLANEOUS

Galvanized Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Spring loaded line or tape. Cover reads "Snubbers – Cleveland USA-Pat- No. 2".

MISCELLANEOUS

Cast Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Iron hook, 5" in length.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: 12" square headed bolt.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ferrous metal

MNI: 3

Description: Turnbuckles, one attached to strap.

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Granary Cellar, Right Front Quarter**INDUSTRY****AGRICULTURAL – Animal Husbandry**

Tin and U/I Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Top section of a chicken brooder with electrical cord attached on the top. Pre-World War II.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Steel

MNI: 3

Description: Drive chain to farm equipment 1 ½ " to 2" in width.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Spring Steel Teeth

MNI: 10

Description: Steel rake teeth.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Cast Iron

MNI: 9

Description: "CASE" harvester cocks of some type with threaded end.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Steel Springs

MNI: 2

Description: Steel springs one measures 26" in length and ½ " in diameter. The second measures 3' in length and ½ " in diameter.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Ferrous metal and Cast iron Combine

MNI: 1 each

Description: Shaft to Steel Straw Walker on combine and cast iron plate which attaches to shaft.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Iron U-bolt

MNI: 1

Description: Hand forged U-bolt used on farm equipment.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Tin

MNI: 1

Description: Chick feeder.

(continued on next page)

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Various Metal Parts/Pump

MNI: 1

Description: Water pump probably for irrigation. Pump reads "420 Gallons Per Hour".

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Cast Iron Coupling

MNI: 1

Description: Large brake couplings that read "Bennett Brake".

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Galvanized Metal Valve

MNI: 1

Description: Large gate valve 5" diameter used in irrigation. Valve reads "Pat'D 150 WSP 225 OWQ Trade Mark Jenkins".

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Cast Iron Valve

MNI: 1

Description: Foot valve.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 1

Description: Galvanized pipe used on threshing equipment.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

U/I Metal and Plastic

MNI: 1

Description: Warning lamp to 1930's tractor. Lamp is 6 volt and has attached wire.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Galvanized Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Grease cup 2 ¼" diameter with extension pipe ½" in diameter.

AGRICULTURAL – Machinery

Cast Iron Wrench

MNI: 1

Description: "CASE" harvester wrench.

Granary Cellar, Right Front Quarter**AGRICULTURAL – Machinery**

Steel Mower Knife Blades

MNI: 4

Description: Steel mower knife blades.
Triangular in shape.**AGRICULTURAL – Machinery**

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Angle iron which was part of
threshing equipment. 1" wide and 42"
long.**BLACKSMITH – Tools**

Iron Punch

MNI: 1

Description: Iron punch used to make
square holes.**ACTIVITIES****TRANSPORTATION – Animal**

Iron Horseshoe

MNI: 3

Description: Iron horseshoes, hand
forged.**TRANSPORTATION – Animal**

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Harness ring, hand forged.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Hand forged rein guide.

MAINTENANCE – Tools

Steel Axe

MNI: 1

Description: Double bit axe one side reads
"Main Edge Tool Co. Lewiston, PA., USA"
other side reads "Knot Klipper Warrented".
Age is less than 40 years.**MAINTENANCE – Tools**

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Rock drill, reads "Vaughan &
Bushnell MFG Co.".**MAINTENANCE – Tools**

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Single blade axe.

MAINTENANCE – Tools

Non-Ferrous Metal

MNI: 5

Description: Pieces of belt staples
used to repair torn belts on belt
driven machinery.**MAINTENANCE – Tools**

Steel Jack

MNI: 1

Description: Auto jack.

MAINTENANCE – Tools

Steel Plumbers Snake

MNI: 1

Description: Plumbing snake.

MAINTENANCE – Tools

Steel Saw

MNI: 1

Description: Hacksaw blade and a
portion of the saw.**ARCHITECTURAL****FIXTURES – Electrical**

Ceramic Insulator

MNI: 7

Description: Ceramic insulators
oval in shape. One measures 3"
and six measure 2 ½" in length.**FIXTURES – Plumbing**

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 5

Description: Tee pipe fittings
ranging in size from ¾" to 1 ½" in
diameter.**FIXTURES – Plumbing**

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 2

Description: Tee fittings connected
by nipple measuring 1 ½" diameter.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Right Front Quarter**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Fitting****MNI: 3****Description:** 45 degree angle elbow fittings ranging in size from ¾" diameter to 2" diameter.**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Fitting****MNI: 8****Description:** 90 degree angle elbow fittings ranging in size from ¾" in diameter to 2 ¼" diameter.**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Fitting****MNI: 1****Description:** 90 degree angle elbow fitting which reads "Made in USA WALWOPTM HEAVY MALL".**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Fitting****MNI: 2****Description:** 45 degree angle elbow fitting measuring ½" and ¾" diameter with extension pipes attached.**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Fitting****MNI: 1****Description:** 45 degree angle elbow fitting measuring 2 ¼" diameter.**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Fitting****MNI: 1****Description:** 45 degree angle elbow fitting measuring 2" diameter with extension.**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Fitting****MNI: 1****Description:** Tee fitting 3" in diameter.**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Fitting****MNI: 1****Description:** 90 degree angle elbow fitting 3 ½" in diameter with bushing.**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Fitting****MNI: 1****Description:** Tee fitting 2" in diameter with three extensions and one bushing.**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Fitting****MNI: 1****Description:** 45 degree angle elbow ¾" diameter with two extensions.**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Fitting****MNI: 20****Description:** Bushings ranging in size from ½" to 3" in diameter.**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Fitting****MNI: 3****Description:** Drain clean-outs measuring 2" and 3" in diameter.**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Fitting****MNI: 5****Description:** Extension pieces ranging from 2 ¾" to 3 ¾" in diameter.**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Pipe****MNI: 21****Description:** Nipples ranging in size from ½" to 1 ½" in diameter.**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Pipe****MNI: 2****Description:** Nipples fastened with coupling.**FIXTURES – Plumbing
Galvanized Pipe****MNI: 39****Description:** Pipe extensions ranging in diameter from ¼" to 2" and ranging in length from 3" to 40".**(continued on next page)**

Granary Cellar, Right Front Quarter**FIXTURE – Plumbing**

Cast Iron Hanger

MNI: 2

Description: "Standard" sink hanger used to hang heavy cement sinks.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

U/I Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Plumbers tape.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Fittings

MNI: 19

Description: Globe valves with and without stems and valves, and ranging in size from ¾" to 3" in diameter.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Fittings

MNI: 6

Description: Return bends 1 ¼" in diameter.

FIXTURES – Gas

Brass Pipe

MNI: 1

Description: Brass pipe measuring ¼" in diameter and 3' in length.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Ceramic and Brass

MNI: 1

Description: Toilet parts.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Pipe clamp.

FIXTURES

One can of assorted items

MNI: 4

Description: One can containing door fixtures: 2 double spring hinges, 1 round metal door knob, and 1 skeleton key door plate.

FIXTURES

Steel Door fixtures

MNI: 2

Description: Two door lock boxes, skeleton key type.

FURNISHINGS

Cast Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Furniture castor.

DOMESTIC**HOUSEHOLD – Food Preparation**

Ceramic

MNI: 1

Description: Fragmented stoneware crock. Size No. 6, white crackled glaze with blue double band on top. Circular makers mark near rim reads "Garden City Pottery Co. San Jose CA". 1920's.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Preparation

Tin

MNI: 1

Description: Bread Pan.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Storage

Tin

MNI: 1

Description: Coffee can with friction lid.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Barrel strap.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 3

Description: Eye bolts, hand forged, ¼" diameter and 5" in length.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ferrous Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Barrel faucet, late 1800's.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Eye hook with latch.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Right Front Quarter**MISCELLANEOUS**

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: 5" metal hook.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sheet Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Folded sheet metal 35" long.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sheet Metal

MNI: 2

Description: Two U/I objects which are made of long pieces of sheet metal measuring 46" long and 9" wide. The ends are rounded and fluted. The edges of the object are turned up and the height of the folded sides is 1 ½". J bolts are located in the center.

MISCELLANEOUS

Brass Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: Brass hose fitting ¾" diameter.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 2

Description: Two trunk handles.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Cable Splicer which reads "Genuine 5/8 USA Crosby".

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: Springs measuring 3 ½" and 3 ¼" in length.

MISCELLANEOUS

Galvanized Metal

MNI: 1

Description: 50 gallon barrel screw plug.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Hasp to paddle lock.

MISCELLANEOUS

Brass

MNI: 1

Description: Brass hose end with nut. 2 ½" in diameter.

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(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Left Front Quarter**INDUSTRY****AGRICULTURAL - Machinery**

Cast Iron Lever

MNI: 2

Description: Lever control for farm machinery.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Galvanized Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Section of pipe used on threshing equipment.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Steel Plates

MNI: 2

Description: Grain cracking or shearing plates. Used in milling grain.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Cast Iron Cover

MNI: 1

Description: Cover to threshing equipment. Possibly used to cover lube port. Same cover is depicted on a 1928 Bell City Thresher (Prippts & Morland 1992: 61).

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Steel Teeth

MNI: 6

Description: Cultivator teeth.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Steel Chain

MNI: 1

Description: Drive chain, 1 ½ inches in width.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Steel Tractor Attachment

MNI: 1

Description: Push Blade, 15 inches high and 33 inches wide at the base.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Steel Spikes

MNI: 1

Description: Harrow spikes.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Cast Iron Drive

MNI: 1

Description: Section of Belt drive with lever attached.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Steel Shaft

MNI: 1

Description: Pitman shaft found on binder.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Iron/Asbestos

MNI: 2

Description: Couplers/Shoes found on threshing equipment.

AGRICULTURAL - Machinery

Steel Disks

MNI: 3

Description: Disk Blades.

BLACKSMITH – Tools

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Square punch, 11" in length.

ACTIVITIES**TRANSPORTATION - Animal**

Galvanized Stirrup

MNI: 1

Description: Turner pattern stirrup.

TRANSPORTATION - Animal

Iron Ring

MNI: 2

Description: Possibly hand forged, iron harness rings 3 ½" and 1 ½" diameters.

TRANSPORTATION - Animal

Iron Horseshoe

MNI: 1

Description: Horseshoe.

TRANSPORTATION - Mechanical

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Crank shaft bearing.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Left Front Quarter

TRANSPORTATION - Mechanical
Steel and Other Metals

MNI: 1

Description: Zenith carburetor.

TRANSPORTATION - Mechanical
Plastic Cover

MNI: 1

Description: Valve stem cap to tire.

TRANSPORTATION - Mechanical
Galvanized Metal Plate

MNI: 1

Description: License plate registration tag #1765850, year 1950.

MAINTENANCE - Tools
Galvanized Metal Spout

MNI: 1

Description: Spout to oil can.

MAINTENANCE - Tools
Tin Container

MNI: 1

Description: Pump sprayer.

MAINTENANCE - Tools
Steel

MNI: 2

Description: Digging spade. One spade reads "PSCO #2".

MAINTENANCE - Tools
Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Grounding stake.

MAINTENANCE - Tools
Non Ferrous Metal Container

MNI: 1

Description: Metal tool box.

MAINTENANCE - Tools
Steel File

MNI: 1

Description: Mill file 12" in length.

MAINTENANCE - Tools

Steel Shank

MNI: 1

Description: Hoe shank.

ARCHITECTURAL

FIXTURES - Plumbing

Galvanized Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Pipe bracing.

FIXTURES - Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: 90 degree elbow 1" diameter with two 1" extensions.

FIXTURES - Plumbing

Galvanized Fittings

MNI: 2

Description: Return bends with 1 ¼" extensions.

FIXTURES - Plumbing

Galvanized Fittings

MNI: 1

Description: 45 degree elbow, 3 ½" diameter.

FIXTURES - Plumbing

Galvanized Fittings

MNI: 1

Description: 45 degree elbow 1 ¼" diameter.

FIXTURES - Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: Pipe cap, 2" diameter.

FIXTURES - Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: 90 degree elbow with ¾" extension.

FIXTURES - Plumbing

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 25 - 30

Description: Pipe extensions ½' to 2 ½" in diameter and between 2' and 5' in length.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Left Front Quarter**FIXTURES – Plumbing**

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 10-15

Description: Section of pipe 8' in length, 3" diameters.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Fixtures

MNI: 4

Description: Pipe brackets for 1" diameter pipe. All are attached to a piece of bailing wire.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Brass Toilet Part

MNI: 1

Description: Half of a toilet float.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

U/I Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Water tank with float valve 15" x 25" x 23" in height.

FIXTURES – Electrical

Metal/Ceramic Coil

MNI: 1

Description: Heating coil with ceramic insulator.

FIXTURES – Electrical

Ceramic Insulators

MNI: 3

Description: Slightly oval shaped ceramic insulators 2" diameters.

FIXTURES – Electrical

Ceramic Lighting

MNI: 1

Description: Ceramic light socket with plug receptacle.

FIXTURES

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Window screen hanger.

FIXTURES

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Window chain.

(continued on next page)**FIXTURES**

Metal Screen

MNI: 3

Description: Window screen fragments.

FIXTURES

Steel Hinge

MNI: 1

Description: Hinge with hinge pin.

FIXTURES

Ceramic Knob

MNI: 1

Description: Ceramic cupboard knob.

FIXTURES – Furnishings

Cast Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Furniture Castor.

FIXTURES – Furnishings

Steel Springs and Mesh

MNI: 1

Description: Steel bed springs and wire mesh.

MICELLANEOUS

Metal Buckle

MNI: 1

Description: Metal buckle to possible military web belt.

MISCELLANEOUS

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Generator Motor.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel Springs

MNI: 1

Description: Seat springs.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron Chain

MNI: 2

Description: Two sections of hand forged chain. One section has a large, 5" hand forged hooked attached to one end. Probably cable log chains.

Granary Cellar, Left Front Quarter**MISCELLANEOUS**

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Bailing wire.

MISCELLANEOUS

Galvanized Brackets

MNI: 2

Description: Galvanized shelving brackets.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass Jug

MNI: 1

Description: Clear glass fragment from gallon jug with screw top.

MISCELLANEOUS

Cast Iron

MNI: 2

Description: Neck pieces to machinery part, 18" in length.

MISCELLANEOUS

Brass

MNI: 1

Description: Pet cock.

MISCELLANEOUS

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: Expansion piece for hose.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Cotter pin.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Pelican hook.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Spring loaded gopher trap.

MISCELLANEOUS

Material

MNI: 1

Description: Burlap fragment.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Three inch hasp.

MISCELLANEOUS

Cast Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Cast iron hook attached to metal plate.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron Bolt

MNI: 1

Description: Hand forged bolt with washer, 12" in length.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Ball bearings in 2 ¾" ring.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 5

Description: Brackets three at 3" and one at 14", and one at 10".

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron Bolt

MNI: 3

Description: U bolts 6" long and 4" wide, 9" long 4 ½" wide, & 7" long 3" wide.

Granary Blacksmith Shed**TOOLS**

Steel Drill

MNI: 1

Description: Star drill 17 ¾" length by 3/8" width.

TOOLS

Steel Mall

MNI: 1

Description: Steel Mall "Pat May 10.09 Oct 29.07 Mall ¾ 10" (10 pds).

TOOLS

Steel Die

MNI: 2

Description: Die to pipe threader.

TOOLS

Steel Blades

MNI: 3

Description: Hacksaw blades.

TOOLS

Steel Clippers

MNI: 1

Description: Steel clippers non-scissor type.

TOOLS

Galvanized Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Handle to caulking gun.

TOOLS

Steel Screwdriver

MNI: 1

Description: Flat head Screwdriver.

TOOLS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Grip to fence stretcher.

TOOLS

Iron

MNI: 3

Description: Three hand forged squared spikes, may have been used as punches.

TOOLS

Iron and Steel

MNI: 3

Description: Two iron box end wrenches, hand forged, with threaded bolt type ends one with a washer and square nut. One steel wrench, torch cut 12" long, 1/8" thick.

TOOLS

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Claw hatchet.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 28

Description: Carriage bolts 1 5/8" to 2 ¾" in length.

ROUND STOCK

MNI: 1

Description: Segment of chain 1 7/8" by 1" links.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Nuts

MNI: 19

Description: Square nuts 5/8" across.

ROUND STOCK

MNI: 3

Description: Hexagonal nuts 5/8" across.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Pins

MNI: 10

Description: Cotter pins.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 4

Description: Plow bolts.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Hook

MNI: 1

Description: Large 4" machine made hook.

(continued on next page)

Granary Blacksmith Shed**ROUND STOCK**

Steel Springs

MNI: 2

Description: Steel harrow springs.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 87

Description: Long bolts with square heads 6" to 10" in length and 3/8" to 3/4" in diameter. About 25% of the bolts have 5 to 20 1 3/4" washers stacked on them.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Nuts

MNI: 139

Description: Assorted square and hexagonal nuts. Hex nuts ranging in size from 3/4" to 1 1/2". Square nuts ranging in size from 3/4" to 1 1/4". Two castle nuts at 3/4".

ROUND STOCK

Iron Chain

MNI: 3

Description: Hand forged chain links.

ROUND STOCK

Cast Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Coupler 3 3/4" long.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 168

Description: Square headed bolts ranging in size from 1 3/4" to 3 3/4". The average size is 2 1/2". About 50% of the bolts have nuts 5/8" in diameter.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 11

Description: Hexagonal bolts 3" in length and 7/8" in diameter.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 14

Description: Carriage bolts 3" in length and one 3 3/4" in length.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 4

Description: Lag bolts 5" to 7 1/2" in length.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Rings

MNI: 2

Description: Hand forged strap rings for horse tack.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 6

Description: U bolts 1 1/2" to 1 3/4" length.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 12

Description: Carriage bolts 3/4" to 7" in length and 3/8" to 1/2" diameter.

ROUND STOCK

Steel

MNI: 39

Description: Washers 2 1/4" to 1/2" diameter.

ROUND STOCK

Steel

MNI: 39

Description: Lock washers.

ROUND STOCK

Galvanized Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Pulley guide 4 1/2" in length and 2 3/4" wide.

(continued on next page)

Granary Blacksmith Shed**ROUND STOCK**

Iron Bolts

MNI: 9

Description: Worked (forged) pieces of bolt ranging in size from 3 ½" to 8 ½" in length and from 5/6" to ¾" in diameter.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Brackets

MNI: 2

Description: Machine made U brackets used on farm equipment. One 7 ½' long and 1" wide, the other 5" long and 1" wide.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Brackets

MNI: 3

Description: Hand forged U brackets measuring 4" long by 3" wide, 4: long by 1 ½" wide, and 2 ½" long by 1 and ½" wide.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Hook

MNI: 1

Description: Hand forged latch hook.

ROUND STOCK

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Gear shaft 5 3/8" long and ½" diameter.

ROUND STOCK

Iron

MNI: 4

Description: U/I brace parts to farm equipment.

ROUND STOCK

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Hand forged Y brace ½" wide.

ROUND STOCK

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Hand forged eye bolts.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 2

Description: Hand forged J bolts.

ROUND STOCK

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 1

Description: Nipple 4" in length and 1" in diameter.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 4

Description: Spring eye bolts 6" long.

ROUND STOCK

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Round shaft with spring end 7 ½" in length.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Nuts

MNI: 36

Description: Coarse threaded square nuts ranging in size from 1 ¼" to 3 ½" in length and ranging from ½" to ¾" in diameter. 12 are machine stamped with "U", "A", and "O" stamps on the head. Twenty-four are hand forged or modified.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 10

Description: Hexagonal bolts 1 ¾" to 3 5/8" in length and ½" to 5/8" in diameter. 50% are hand forged or modified.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 48

Description: Square bolts 5/8" to 4" in length and 3/8" to ½" in diameter some hand forged.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolt

MNI: 102

Description: Square head bolts 1" to 3 ¾". Approximately a 50/50 distribution of sizes.

(continued on next page)

Granary Blacksmith Shed**ROUND STOCK**

Iron Bolts

MNI: 35

Description: Hexagonal bolts machine made ranging in sizes of 7/8" to 2 5/8" in length and 1/4" to 5/8" in diameter. Two have castle nuts, and 5 have several holes in the bolt heads.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 120

Description: Carriage bolts. Several are hand forged or modified by use. Majority of sizes range from 1 1/4" to 3 1/2" in length and 1/4" to 1/2" in diameter. Twelve range from 8" to 10" in length.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 4

Description: Stove bolts 1/4" in diameter, and 1" in length.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolt

MNI: 1

Description: Round headed slotted bolt 1" in length and 3/8" diameter.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 2

Description: Fillister head bolts, slotted, 1 1/2" in length, one with a castle nut.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolt

MNI: 1

Description: Truss head with square shoulders.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolt

MNI: 1

Description: Shank with heavily modified truss head.

(continued on next page)

ROUND STOCK

Iron Screw

MNI: 1

Description: Headless slotted set screw.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 40

Description: Plow bolts. Most are 1" or under in length except one at 3" in length.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 55

Description: Bolt shanks ranging in size from 2 1/2" to 12" in length.

ROUND STOCK

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Coupler, 3/4" in length with a hexagonal body.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 111

Description: Large square bolts 1/2" to 1 1/4" diameter, and 6 1/2" to 12 1/2" in length.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 28

Description: Eye bolts 2 1/2" to 11" in length, and 1/4" to 5/8" in diameter. All bolts are different in shape and all are hand forged.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 17

Description: Hand forged J bolts ranging in size from 4 1/2" to 16" in length.

Granary Blacksmith Shed**ROUND STOCK**

Iron Bolts

MNI: 27

Description: Hand forged U Bolts
largest is 6" across and 10 ½" in length.
Three were held on bailing wire.

ROUND STOCK

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Hand forged staple 3 ½"
high.

ROUND STOCK

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Hand forged pintel.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Rings

MNI: 2

Description: Hand forged harness type
rings 2" in diameter ½" thick.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Nuts

MNI: 28

Description: Assorted sizes and types
of nuts.

ROUND SMNI: 17

Description: Assorted sizes of washers.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Chain

MNI: 1

Description: Length of chain with 1 ½"
links, commercial made.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Chain

MNI: 1

Description: Length of chain with 2 ½"
links, hand forged.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Chain

MNI: 1

Description: Length of chain with
various sizes of lengths. All are hand
forged.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Chain

MNI: 1

Description: Length of chain with
twisted, hand forged links.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Links

MNI: 13

Description: Assorted chain links of
various sizes machine made and hand
forged.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Links

MNI: 7

Description: Repair links for chain.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Chain

MNI: 1

Description: Chain made of hand forged
round stock, 1/2" diameter. Chain has
three links. Two links are S shaped and
9" long. These links are attached to a
round ring approx., 2 ½" in diameter.

ROUND STOCK

Galvanized Metal

MNI: 2

Description: Bushings 2" in diameter.

ROUND STOCK

Iron/Tin

MNI: 20 – 30

Description: A can containing bolts.

ROUND STOCK

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Part of a horse bit.

(continued on next page)

Granary Blacksmith Shed**ROUND STOCK**

Cast Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Tractor gear shift.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Chain

MNI: 5

Description: Machine made and hand forged chain lengths varying in size.

ROUND STOCK

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Round stock measuring 41" in length and ½" in diameter. Pointed on one end. May have been used at the forge to tend fire pot.

ROUND STOCK

Steel Springs

MNI: 10 – 15

Description: Bed springs.

ROUND STOCK

Steel Springs

MNI: 10

Description: Steel springs to grain rake.

ROUND STOCK

U/I Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Fork belonging to an old bicycle.

ROUND STOCK

Iron

MNI: 12

Description: Spikes 8" to 12" long.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 12 – 20

Description: Can of assorted nuts and bolts.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Bolts

MNI: 30 – 40

Description: U bolts ranging in width from 2" to 8", and in length from 2 ½" to 10 ½".

ROUND STOCK

Iron Chain

MNI: 1

Description: Chain made of round stalk made into rings and closed horseshoes.

ROUND STOCK

Galvanized Metal

MNI: 5

Description: Nipples 5" to 12" in length and ½" in diameter.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Rods

MNI: 2

Description: Tie rods.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Hook

MNI: 1

Description: Harness hook.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Hook

MNI: 1

Description: Chuck hook.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Hooks

MNI: 25

Description: Hand forged hooks of various sizes.

ROUND STOCK

Iron Sleeve

MNI: 3

Description: Metal sleeves two measuring 1 ½" and 1" in length 7/8" diameter. One at 1 ½" in length and 3" diameter.

(continued on next page)

Granary Blacksmith Shed**ROUND STOCK**

Iron Coupler

MNI: 1

Description: Metal coupler 1 5/8" diameter and 9/16" width.

SQUARE STOCK

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Bull prick 1" x 2" in thickness, 46" in length, weight – 25 pounds.

SQUARE STOCK

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Digging bar 1" thick, 60 3/4" in length. Reads "Sweets Cast Steel". The initials of "AL" are hand stamped on the bar.

FLAT STOCK

Steel Disk

MNI: 1

Description: Plow disk 9 1/2" diameter. Serial number of "KK667B" "D".

FLAT STOCK

Steel Blades

MNI: 19

Description: Steel mower knife blades used on agricultural grain mower.

FLAT STOCK

Galvanized Brace

MNI: 1

Description: 90 degree brace of some sort. Five inches on each side.

FLAT STOCK

Iron

MNI: 26

Description: Flat stock varying in size from 3" to 14" in length and from 1" to 4" wide. Some pieces were from wagon and buggy wheel rims.

FLAT STOCK

Iron

MNI: 4

Description: Shims measuring two measuring 3" long x 2 1/2" wide and 1 1/4" thick, and two measuring 1 3/4" long x 1 3/4" wide and 3/8" thick. Two have numbers "001390".

FLAT STOCK

Steel Hinge

MNI: 15

Description: Various sizes of strap hinges one set has the name "Stanley".

FLAT STOCK

Steel

MNI: 16

Description: Bolt washers 11/16" and 1 1/2".

FLAT STOCK

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Hand forged washer 3 1/4".

FLAT STOCK

Iron Bolt

MNI: 1

Description: Scythe bolt 6" long and 1 1/2" diameter.

FLAT STOCK

Steel Blade

MNI: 9

Description: Plow share blades. The majority are "John Deere".

FLAT STOCK

Steel Hinge

MNI: 1

Description: Strap hinge 4 1/2".

FLAT STOCK

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: Belt drive wheels 1 3/4" wide and 1/4" thick, 10" diameter.

(continued on next page)

Granary Blacksmith Shed

FLAT STOCK

Cast Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Small brace 2" long, $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide and $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick.

FLAT STOCK

Description: Small brace 2" long, $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide and $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick.

Description: Metal guide with serial numbers "7182".

FLAT STOCK

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Possible Hand forged boot scraper.

FLAT STOCK

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Bracket 17" wide, $9\frac{3}{4}$ " high.

FLAT STOCK

Cast Iron

MNI: 4

Description: Drive arms to farm machinery $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long.

FLAT STOCK

Cast Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Cleat of some sort.

FLAT STOCK

Steel

MNI: 28

Description: Steel gaskets assorted sizes.

FLAT STOCK

Iron

MNI: 7

Description: Reshaped wagon rims.

(continued on next page)

MNI: 11

Description: Horseshoes for both draft and riding horses.

FLAT STOCK

Iron

MNI: N/A

Description: Eighty-four pounds miscellaneous flat scrap metal.

FLAT STOCK

Cast Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Fragment to cast iron cooking pot.

FLAT STOCK

Iron

MNI: 2

Description: Flat stock that was used as cutting surfaces in blacksmithing.

FLAT STOCK

Iron

MNI: 3

Description: Hand forged door hinges measuring $8\frac{3}{8}$ " long and 1" wide, $8\frac{9}{16}$ " long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ " wide, and $6\frac{3}{8}$ " long and 1" wide.

Description: Angle iron 4" long and 1" wide with holes.

FLAT STOCK

Iron

MNI: 3

Description: Square brackets $2\frac{1}{2}$ " length x 2" width, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " length x $2\frac{3}{4}$ " width, and 3" length x $1\frac{3}{16}$ " width.

OTHER METAL ITEMS

Brass

MNI: 1

Description: Gas fixture 3" in diameter with secondary piping.

OTHER

Galvanized Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Grease cup $2\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter.

Granary Blacksmith Shed**OTHER**

Iron

MNI: 17

Description: Hand forged and commercial made center clips. Some with whiffletree hooks.

OTHER

Brass

MNI: 1

Description: Arm to toilet part 8 3/4" long and 3/16" wide.

OTHER

Tin

MNI: 2

Description: Coffee cans. Friction lid type 6" diameter 7" in height.

OTHER

Enamel Ware

MNI: 2

Description: One gray enamel ware pan 9 1/2" diameter and 2 1/4" deep. One white enamel ware pan 11" long, 8" wide, and 2 1/2" deep.

OTHER

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: Two cable splicers.

OTHER

Brass

MNI: 1

Description: Water faucet handle, round.

OTHER

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Gear 4 1/2" diameter and 1" shaft.

OTHER

Cast Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Large wing nut 2 5/8" in height and 3 5/8" span at top of wings.

OTHER

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Section of drive chain to farm equipment.

OTHER

Cast Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Pulley with hook.

OTHER

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Pelican hook.

OTHER

Galvanized Metal

MNI: 1

Description: 1942 license plate.

OTHER

Copper

MNI: 1

Description: Tubing 7 – 8 feet.

OTHER

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Gear box to possible clock.

OTHER

Tin

MNI: 1

Description: Talc can filled with small screws and eyehooks.

OTHER

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Can opener, screw and punch type.

(continued on next page)

Granary Blacksmith Shed**OTHER**

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Hoe head.

OTHER

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Hay fork.

OTHER

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Froe for making shingles.

NON-METAL ITEMS

Glass

MNI: 5

Description: Melted windshield glass.

NON-METAL

Glass

MNI: 1

Description: Round amber screw top bottle, 3" tall, 1" diameter.

NON-METAL

Ceramic

MNI: 1

Description: Stoneware fragment possibly part of a jug shoulder. Green glaze on inside, brown Albany slip on outside.

NON-METAL

Wood

MNI: 1

Description: Hammer handle.

NON-METAL

Borax

MNI: N/A

Description: Borax used as flux for forging metal. Probably originally contained in a sack or box.

Granary, Cellar Doorway, Ash Layer – 6".**ACTIVITIES****TRANSPORTATION – Mechanical**

Galvanized Metal Plate

MNI: 1

Description: License plate registration tag.
195?, # 1765850.**TRANSPORTATION – Animal**

Brass

MNI: 1

Description: Brass rivet.

ARCHITECTURAL**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Steel Nails

MNI: 35

Description: Wire nails ranging in size from
20d to 4d.**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Iron Nails

MNI: 56

Description: Common cut nails ranging in
size from 40d to 4d.**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Steel Screws

MNI: 3

Description: Wood screws ranging in size
from ½" to 2 ½".**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: 1" brad.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Roofing nail.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 5

Description: Fencing staples ¾" to 1 ½".

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Screw nail.

DOMESTIC**HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption**

Metal/Paper

MNI: 1

Description: Bottle cap lined with paper.

HOUSEHOLD – Maintenance

Glass

MNI: 1

Description: Brown glass fragment from
Clorox bottle.**MISCELLANEOUS**

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Cotter Pin and washer.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Bolt 1" in length.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Washer.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Bolt and washer.

MISCELLANEOUS

Lead

MNI: 1

Description: Fragment of melted lead.

MISCELLANEOUS

Metal

MNI: 4

Description: One piece of U/I melted metal
and three pieces of U/I metal.

(continued on next page)

Granary, Pig Pen Unit, 0" – 6".**DOMESTIC****ACTIVITIES****HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption****MAINTENANCE – Tools****Stoneware**

Steel

MNI: 4

MNI: 1

Description: Hoe shank.

Description: 2 white glazed stoneware fragments, 1 brown glaze possibly Chinese, and 1 two-tone brown Rockingham ware.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Brass

MISCELLANEOUS

MN: 8

Slate

Description: Rivets for leather strapping.

MNI: 1

Description: Fragment from a slate pencil.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Leather/Brass

MISCELLANEOUS

MNI: 1

Glass

Description: Leather strap with brass rivets.

MNI: 12

Description: Clear fragments.

ARCHITECTURAL**MISCELLANEOUS****BUILDING MATERIAL**

Glass

Iron

MNI: 7

MNI: 24

Description: Common Cut nails ranging in size from 20d to 5d, and 13 fragments.

Description: Amber fragments.

MISCELLANEOUS**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Rubber

Steel

MNI: 1

MNI: 9

Description: Wire nails ranging in size from 20d to 6d.

Description: Burnt rubber fragments.

MISCELLANEOUS**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Brass

Steel

MNI: 1

MNI: 1

Description: Screw nail 9d.

Description: Brass valve.

MISCELLANEOUS**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Iron

Steel

MNI: 1

MNI: 1

Description: Large fencing staple.

Description: Bolt with ½" diameter head.

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(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Right Rear Unit, Ash Layer.**ACTIVITIES****TRANSPORTATION – Animal**

Brass

MNI: 33

Description: Rivets to leather strapping for harnesses.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Iron

MNI: 3

Description: Rings for harness rigging.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Broken harness latch.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Part of bit.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Iron

MNI: 2

Description: Two buckles for harnesses.

TRANSPORTATION – Mechanical

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Door handle to Model A or Model T.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Leather

MNI: 1

Description: Part of a leather strap.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Cinch buckle.

ARCHITECTURAL**FIXTURES – Plumbing**

Ceramic

MNI: 3

Description: Ceramic sewer pipe 5" diameter.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 2

Description: 8d, common cut nails.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 70

Description: #10 fencing staples.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 5

Description: #6 tacks.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Metal

MNI: 2

Description: 1" and 1 ½" wire staples.

FIXTURES

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Door latch.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

MNI: 3

Description: Glass fragments, clear, green, and one melted brown fragment.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Hand forged chain.

MISCELLANEOUS

Tin

MNI: 1

Description: One U/I late tin can.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Right Rear Unit 0" to 6"**ACTIVITIES****TRANSPORTATION – Animal**

Brass

MNI: 11

Description: Brass rivets for leather strapping.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Metal

MNI: 3

Description: Wagon tarp button.

ARCHITECTURAL**FIXTURES – Plumbing**

Ceramic

MNI: 3

Description: Ceramic sewer pipe.

FIXTURES – Lighting

Glass

MNI: 1

Description: Fragment from chimney or globe, clear.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 3

Description: Common cut nails ranging in size from 5d to 12d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 3

Description: Wire nails ranging in size from 6d to 8d.

DOMESTIC**HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption**

Glass

MNI: 2

Description: Part of a dish. Green and amber glass with a floral pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

MNI: 3

Description: Clear glass fragments.

(continued on next page)**Granary Cellar, Left Rear Unit Ash Layer****ACTIVITIES****TRANSPORTATION – Animal**

Iron

MNI: 2

Description: Rings to harness rigging, 2" diameter.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Iron

MNI: 2

Description: Buckles to straps.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Brass

MNI: 1

Description: Brass rivet for leather strapping.

ARCHITECTURAL**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Iron

MNI: 15

Description: Common cut nails ranging in size from 50d to 5d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 16

Description: Wire nails ranging in size from 20d to 6d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: 2 ½" wood screw.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 3

Description: Cut tacks, #6.

MISCELLANEOUS

Tin

MNI: 1

Description: U/I Tin lid.

Granary Cellar, Left Rear 0" to 6"**ACTIVITIES****TRANSPORTATION – Animal**

Brass

MNI: 1

Description: Rivet to leather strapping.

ARCHITECTURAL**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Iron

MNI: 3

Description: Common cut nails size 6d and two fragments.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 2

Description: 5/8" tacks.

Granary Cellar, Rear Center Ash Layer**INDUSTRY****AGRICULTURE – Machinery**

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Harrow tooth.

ACTIVITIES**TRANSPORTATION – Animal**

Brass

MNI: 4

Description: Brass rivets for leather strapping.

ARCHITECTURE**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Steel

MNI: 34

Description: Wire nails ranging in size from 2d to 16d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 62

Description: Common cut nails. Sizes from 5d to 12d, and 37 shank fragments.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 9

Description: Cut tacks ranging in size from #6 to #8.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 12

Description: #10 staples.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: 1/2" wood screw.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Headless panel nail 1" long and 1/8" thick.

FIXTURES – Electrical

Metal

MNI: 5

Description: Five pieces of electrical conduit, 6"l and 1/4"d.

FIXTURES – Electrical

Ceramic

MNI: 1

Description: Insulator.

FURNISHING

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Band for stove pipe, 1" wide and 12" diameter.

MISCELLANEOUS

Material

MNI: 1

Description: Cloth fragment.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

MNI: 1

Description: Melted glass fragment.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Rear Center 0" to 6"

ACTIVITIES

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Brass

MNI: 1

Description: Rivet for leather strapping.

ARCHITECTURAL

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 3

Description: Common cut nails, 4d, 12d, 20d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 12

Description: Wire nails sizes 6d and 20d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Cut tack size 2d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Headless panel nail.

FIXTURES –Electrical

Copper

MNI: 1

Description: Copper wire 3" long.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

MNI: 2

Description: One clear fragment and one green fragment.

Granary Cellar, Rear Center 6" – 12"

ARCHITECTURAL

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 2

Description: Common cut nails size 6d.

(continued on next page)**Granary Cellar, Front Center Ash Layer**

ACTIVITIES

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: Buckles to harness straps measuring 1" x ¾", 2" x 2 ¼".

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Brass

MNI: 2

Description: Rivets to leather strapping.

ARCHITECTURAL

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Ceramic

MNI: 5

Description: Fragments from a ceramic toilet, Hallmark "HH".

FIXTURES

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Hinge with pin.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 74

Description: Common cut nails. Sizes from 5d to 50d, and 30 shank fragments.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 35

Description: Wire nails ranging in size from 6d to 16d, and 2 fragments.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: Hungarian nails, size 18d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 5

Description: Trunk Nails 5/8".

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: 1" clout nail.

**Granary Cellar, Front Center Ash Layer
(cont'd)****BUILDING MATERIAL**

Steel

MNI: 7

Description: 1 ½" wood screws.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: 1 ¼" wood screws.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: 1 ¾" wood screws.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: 2" fencing staple.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: 7/8" fencing staple.

FIXTURES

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: 3 inch hinge with pin and one wood screw.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: 1 ½" to ¾" pipe reducer.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: 1 ¼" bushing.

PERSONAL**ARMS**

Brass

MNI: 1

Description: .22 caliber rim fire shell.

MISCELLANEOUS

Material

MNI: 1

Description: Cloth fragment.

MISCELLANEOUS

Lead

MNI: 1

Description: Melted lead.

MISCELLANEOUS

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Metal cap 2 ½" in diameter with center hole.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

MNI: 15

Description: Thick clear glass fragments with raised circular pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

MNI: 6

Description: Clear glass fragments with raised ribbing.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

MNI: 2

Description: Melted clear glass fragments.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Padlock hasp.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Lock washer.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Front Center 0" to 6"**ACTIVITIES****TRANSPORTATION – Animal**

Brass

MNI: 2

Description: Rivets to leather strapping.

ARCHITECTURAL**FIXTURES – Plumbing**

Ceramic

MNI: 3

Description: Toilet fragments.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 13

Description: Wire nails ranging in size from 6d to 30d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 8

Description: Common cut nails ranging in size from 5d to 16d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Roofing nail.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: ½" wood screw.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: 5/8" tacks.

MISCELLANEOUS

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: One metal slug.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

MNI: 4

Description: Thick, flat, clear fragments.

(continued on next page)**Granary Cellar, Right Front Ash Layer****INDUSTRY****AGRICULTURE - Machinery**

Metal

MNI: 4

Description: Four lengths of drive belt hooks.

AGRICULTURE – Machinery

Galvanized Metal

MNI: 1

Description: 1" grease cup.

AGRICULTURE – Machinery

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Section to a drive chain.

ACTIVITIES**MAINTENANCE – Tools**

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Glazers point

MAINTENANCE – Tools

Metal

MNI: 2

Description: Device to tighten motor belts.

ARCHITECTURAL**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: Wood Screws 1" and 1 ¼".

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 79

Description: Common cut nails ranging in size from 3d to 12d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 168

Description: Roofing nails.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 7

Description: 5/8" trunk nails.

Granary Cellar, Right Front Ash Layer**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Steel

MNI: 88

Description: Wire nails ranging in size from 5d to 30d.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: ½" plug.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 2

Description: Two ½" diameter nipples.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 1

Description: Nipple 1" in diameter.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 3

Description: 1 ¾" plugs.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: 2" bushing.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 2

Description: 2 ½" bushing.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: ¾" bushing.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 1

Description: ¾" nipple.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 1 ea.

Description: 1" union combined with a 45-degree elbow.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 2

Description: 1 ½" 45-degree elbow.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: 1" T-joint.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: 1 ½" T-Joint.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Fitting

MNI: 1

Description: 1" busing.

MISCELLANEOUS

Brass

MNI: 1

Description: Thumb tack.

MISCELLANEOUS

Brass

MNI: 1

Description: ¾" brass screw.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: Metal springs 3" long.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 5

Description: Ball bearings.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

MNI: 8

Description: Clear glass fragments.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Right Front Ash Layer	MISCELLANEOUS
MISCELLANEOUS	Steel
Brass	MNI: 3
MNI: 3	Description: Three washers.
Description: Pet cocks.	MISCELLANEOUS
MISCELLANEOUS	Metal
Steel	MNI: 1
MNI: 2	Description: Collar of some sort.
Description: Round faucet handles.	Granary Cellar, Right Front 0" – 6"
MISCELLANEOUS	ARCHITECTURAL
Steel	BUILDING MATERIAL
MNI: 1	Steel
Description: Lever faucet handle.	MNI: 5
MISCELLANEOUS	Description: Roofing nails.
Brass	BUILDING MATERIAL
MNI: 2	Iron
Description: High pressure nozzles.	MNI: 13
MISCELLANEOUS	Description: Common cut nails. Sizes from
Galvanized Metal	5d to 12d , some fragments.
MNI: 2	BUILDING MATERIAL
Description: Two hose fittings.	Steel
MISCELLANEOUS	MNI: 6
Metal	Description: Wire nails ranging in size from
MNI: 2	6d to 10d.
Description: Two valves.	FIXTURES – Plumbing
MISCELLANEOUS	Brass
Metal	MNI: 1
MNI: 2	Description: One brass end to a sink chain.
Description: Two drains for barrel bung.	FIXTURES – Plumbing
MISCELLANEOUS	Galvanized Pipe
Metal	MNI: 1
MNI: 1	Description: 1" diameter nipple.
Description: Shut-off valve.	DOMESTIC
MISCELLANEOUS	HOUSEHOLD
Iron	Ceramic
MNI: 1	MNI: 1
Description: Harness swivel with chain.	Description: Terra cotta pot fragment.
MISCELLANEOUS	HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption
Metal	Metal
MNI: 2	MNI: 3
Description: Conduit clamps.	Description: Bottle caps with paper liner.

(continued on next page)

Granary Cellar, Center Unit Ash layer**INDUSTRY****AGRICULTURE – Machinery**

Steel Mower Blade

MNI: 1

Description: Mower knife blade.

AGRICULTURE – Machinery

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: U-bolt used on agriculture equipment.

ACTIVITIES**TRANSPORTATION – Animal**

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Harness buckle.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Brass

MNI: 2

Description: Rivets to leather strapping.

TRANSPORTATION – Mechanical

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Ignition wire.

ARCHITECTURAL**FIXTURES – Electrical**

Copper

MNI: 1

Description: Copper wire.

FIXTURES – Electrical

Ceramic

MNI: 1

Description: Ceramic insulator for light fixture.

FIXTURES

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Butterfly hinge dates to 1920's or 1930's.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 35

Description: Wire nails ranging in size from 3d to 50d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 73

Description: Common cut nails ranging in size from 4d to 16d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 15

Description: Roofing nails.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: 5/8" tack.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: 2" brads.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: Fencing staples.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Wood Screw.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Screw nail.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Metal Screen

MNI: 1

Description: Fragment of window screen.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Frame stay/brad.

(continued on next page)

**Granary Cellar, Center Unit Ash Layer
(cont'd)****FURNISHING**

Metal

MNI: 2

Description: Brackets for window shades.

DOMESTIC**HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption**

Metal/Cork

MNI: 1

Description: Bottle cap with cork lining.

PERSONAL – Clothing

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Suspender hook.

PERSONAL – Clothing

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Boot heel guard.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: 5/8" nuts.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Thick spring, 2" long.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Phillips head bolt with washer.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Large cotter pin.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Small staple.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Iron wedge 2" long, 1" wide at widest point.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Peg bolt 1 ½" long, dome top with hole for cotter pin.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 3

Description: Steel washers.

MISCELLANEOUS

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Barrel stay.

MISCELLANEOUS

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Metal piece, rectangular, 8" long.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

MNI: 1

Description: Melted clear glass fragment.

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intentionally blank.**

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Granary Cellar, Center Unit 0" to 6"

ARCHITECTURAL

BUILDING MATERIAL

Glass

MNI: 2

Description: Window glass fragments.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 8

Description: 7 common cut nail fragments
and 1 size 5d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Rubber

MNI: 1

Description: Rubber washer for nail.

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intentionally blank.**

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: 3d finishing nails, wire nail.

(continued on next page)

Granary, Mid North Shed Ash Layer

ARCHITECTURAL

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 24

Description: Wire nails ranging in size from 2d to 12d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 2

Description: Common cut nails sizes 9d and 6d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: 1 3/4" tack.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: 1 1/4" wood screw.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Fencing staple.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

MNI: 4

Description: Two amethyst glass fragments, and two thick clear glass fragments.

Granary, Mid North Shed 0" – 6"

ACTIVITIES

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Brass

MNI: 1

Description: Rivet for leather strapping.

ARCHITECTURAL

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 35

Description: Common cut nails ranging in sizes from a 4" spike to a 1 3/4" finishing nail.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 45

Description: Wire nails ranging in size from 6d to 20d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: 1 1/2" screw.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: 2" screw nail.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: 1/2" tack, and a 3/4" tack.

PERSONAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Ladies clothing fastener.

(continued on next page)

Granary Blacksmith Shed, Unit A
0" to 6"
INDUSTRY**BLACKSMITH – Stock**

Iron

MNI: 8

Description: Carriage bolts ranging from 1 ½" to 3 3/8" in length and from ¼" to 3/8" in diameter.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Iron

MNI: 5

Description: Hex bolts ¾" to 1 ¼".

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Iron

MNI: 2

Description: Stove bolts ¾" and 1".

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Iron

MNI: 3

Description: Square bolts 1" to 2" in length and ¼" to ½" in diameter.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Set screw with square head.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: Set crews with domed head and slot 1" and 5/8" in length.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Threaded round stock, 3 ½" in length.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Length of hand-forged chain.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Iron

MNI: 3

Description: Repair links 3 ½" long and ¼" wide.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Steel gasket 3 ¾" diameter.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Flat iron fragment.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Lock washer.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Iron

MNI: 2

Description: Two square headed bolts hand forged 2 ¼" long and 3/8" diameter, and 4 3/8" long and ¼" diameter.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Iron

MNI: 2

Description: Threaded stock 6 ½" diameter with square nut.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Iron bar 4" long and ¼" diameter.

BLACKSMITH

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Threaded round stock with wing nut, 9" long and ¼" diameter.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: 1 3/8" lock washer.

(continued on next page)

**Granary Blacksmith Shed Unit A
0" to 6"****BLACKSMITH – Stock**

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: Steel disks with holes $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter.**BLACKSMITH – Stock**

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Screw pin, ball top, slot on bottom, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter.**BLACKSMITH – Stock**

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Large rivet.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Bolt head (round) 2" long and $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter.**BLACKSMITH – Stock**

Iron

MNI: 17

Description: Square nuts assorted sizes $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{5}{8}$ ".**BLACKSMITH – Stock**

Steel

MNI: 7

Description: Washers.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Zinc

MNI: 1

Description: Flat piece of zinc.

BLACKSMITH – Stock

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Rod 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long and $\frac{1}{8}$ " in diameter.**BLACKSMITH – Stock**

Iron

MNI: 5

Description: Flat scrap metal.

(continued on next page)**AGRICULTURAL – Machinery**

Steel Blades

MNI: 2

Description: Steel mower knife blades.

ACTIVITIES**TRANSPORTATION – Animal**

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Ring for harness rigging 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter.**TRANSPORTATION – Mechanical**

Glass

MNI: 87

Description: Windshield glass.

ARCHITECTURE**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Glass

MNI: 8

Description: Window glass.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 135

Description: Wire nails ranging in size from 6d to 30d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 103

Description: Common cut nails ranging in size from 4d to 40d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 4

Description: Roofing nails.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Metal

MNI: 2

Description: Window screen fragments.

FIXTURES – Plumbing

Galvanized Pipe

MNI: 1

Description: Nipple, 2" diameter.

**Granary Blacksmith Shed Unit A
0" to 6"****DOMESTIC****HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption**

Ceramic

MNI: 1

Description: White ironstone fragment.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Ceramic

MNI: 1

Description: Stoneware fragment with brown glaze on outside and unglazed on inside from possible jug.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Bone

MNI: 1

Description: Sheep or goat calcaneus.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Ceramic

MNI: 1

Description: Yellow ware fragment.

**Granary Blacksmith Shed Unit A
6" to 12"****INDUSTRY****BLACKSMITH**

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Clinker ½" diameter.

ARCHITECTURAL**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Wood

MNI: 1

Description: Sawn 9" x 6" board with two wire nails.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Wood

MNI: 2

Description: Two small triangular wood pieces, sawn.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 8

Description: Common cut nails ranging in size from 6d to 12d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 11

Description: Wire nails ranging in size from 4d to 20d.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Roofing nail.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Shingle

MNI: 1

Description: Fragment of composition roofing shingle.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Glass

MNI: 2

Description: Window glass.

(continued on next page)

**Granary Blacksmith Shed Unit A
6" to 12"****BUILDING MATERIAL**

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Cut tack.

DOMESTIC**HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption**

Ceramic

MNI: 1

Description: White graniteware fragment.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Ceramic

MNI: 1

Description: Fragment of brown Chinese stoneware.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Bone

MNI: 2

Description: Chicken bones, 1 long bone, and proximal humerus.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Bone

MNI: 1

Description: Un-fused epiphysis from juvenile cow, butcher and rodent marks evident.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Bone

MNI: 2

Description: One worn sheep premolar, and one long-bone with a 5/8" butcher mark.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Bone

MNI: 1

Description: One distal metacarpal of pig.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Bone

MNI: 1

Description: One raccoon mandible.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Bone

MNI: 4

Description: One U/I vertebra from a medium sized mammal, two U/I small pelvis fragments, and one U/I small mammal rib.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Fauna

MNI: 10

Description: Two peach pits, one black walnut shell, one pine nut, two sunflower seeds, 1 squash or cucumber seed, and one pumpkin seed.

PERSONAL**INDULGENCE – Alcohol**

Glass

MNI: 1

Description: Clear glass whiskey pint which has "FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE" and "HALF PINT". Dates to 1934 to 1964.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wood

MNI: 1

Description: Burned wood fragment.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 10

Description: Iron fragments.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Carriage bolt, 2" long.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steel

MNI: 2

Description: Washers.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 2

Description: One 5/8" square nut and one 1/2" hex nut.

(continued on next page)

**Granary Blacksmith Shed Unit A
6" to 12"****MISCELLANEOUS**

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Wire mesh fragments.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

MNI: 2

Description: Clear melted glass.

MISCELLANEOUS

Leather

MNI: 1

Description: Leather scrap.

MISCELLANEOUS

Metal Wire

MNI: 1

Description: Hook made of twisted metal wire.

**Granary Blacksmith Shed Unit A
12" to 18"****INDUSTRY****BLACKSMITH**

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Clinker ¼".

ARCHITECTURAL**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Cut tack.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Iron

MNI: 5

Description: Common cut nails ranging in size from 5d to 6d, and fragments.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Wire nail, 6d.

DOMESTIC**HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption**

Ceramic

MNI: 1

Description: Sponge ware fragment. Blue, red, and brown in color.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Bone

MNI: 2

Description: One cow incisor, and one head of humerus to small young cow. Butcher and gnaw marks.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Bone

MNI: 3

Description: Segment of bone from medium sized pig, one caudal vertebrae from medium sized pig, one distal metatarsus pig.

(continued on next page)

**Granary Blacksmith Shed Unit A
12" to 18"****HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption**

Bone

MNI: 1

Description: Innominate from sheep pelvis, butcher marks present.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Bone

MNI: 1

Description: Chicken rib.

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Bone

MNI: 4

Description: Two long-bone small mammal fragments, one shows evidence of butchering. One U/I fragment medium mammal bone. One inch fragment of cut long-bone.

MISCELLANEOUS

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Iron shank.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

MNI: 1

Description: Clear glass fragment.

MISCELLANEOUS

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Melted Metal piece.

**Granary Blacksmith South Forge Unit
0" to 6"****INDUSTRY****AGRICULTURAL – Machinery**

Steel Blades

MNI: 5

Description: Mower knife blades.

ACTIVITIES**TRANSPORTATION – Mechanical**

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: California license plate number "1B441...". Last portion of plate deteriorated.

TRANSPORTATION – Animal

Iron

MNI: 1

Description: Center clip.

MAINTENANCE – Tools

Steel

MNI: 1

Description: Pliers.

ARCHITECTURAL**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Iron

MNI: 53

Description: Common cut nails varying in size.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Steel

MNI: 57

Description: Wire nails varying in size.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Glass

MNI: 120

Description: Window glass fragments.

(continued on next page)

**Granary Blacksmith Shed South Forge
Unit, 0" to 6"**

MISCELLANEOUS

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Chrome handle.

DOMESTIC

HOUSEHOLD- Food Consumption

Ceramic

MNI: 1

**Description: White ceramic fragment
scalloped molded rim.**

HOUSEHOLD – Food Consumption

Ceramic

MNI: 1

**Description: Thick porcelain cup fragment
with hand painted pink, green, and blue
floral design.**

PERSONAL

HYGENE/ MEDICINAL

Glass

MNI: 1

**Description: Medicine bottle. Clear glass,
indented panel, rectangular. 5 7/8" x 1 3/4" x
7/8". Used for liquid extracts or syrups.**

MISCELLANEOUS

Rubber

MNI: 1

Description: Rubberized strip 9" long.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

MNI: 6

Description: Thick glass fragments.

MISCELLANEOUS

Metal

MNI: 1

Description: Metal brace 11" long.

FRICK AND DAVIS GRANARY

The Frick and Davis Granary is located on Old Lewiston Highway at the E Clampus Vitus monument, across from the Poulton residence at #230 Lewiston Highway. At the time of this writing, October 1999, only the foundation and cellar of the granary remain. A description of the above-ground structure must necessarily rely on photographs and the current owner's account, as well as on archaeological evidence.

The granary was a 25' by 25' square building of single-wall vertical board and batten construction, on a stone and mortar foundation, with two stories and a full cellar. The gabled roof had a medium pitch, and was covered by corrugated aluminum atop original skip sheathing. The height of the building was approximately 40' above the foundation. The building was oriented approximately north/south, with the facade on the west facing the road, parallel to the axis of the roof. One-story extension wings were built against each gable end, with medium-pitched shed roofs, also covered with corrugated aluminum.

Photographs show pens and coops for animals at the south end of the granary.

The granary foundation is constructed of uncoursed, random-sized cobbles, and mortar. The foundation is approximately 18" thick, 9' deep to the cellar floor, and an additional 1' deep below the board floor. Because the foundation is built into a slope, it varies in height above ground level - from 4' 4" on the north side, to 1' on the south. Test excavations on the north and south exterior walls reveal that the foundation was not mortared on the outside, below ground level. However, fill of river cobbles was used outside the north foundation wall for additional stability. Window openings in the foundation, in the east and west walls, 6 1/2' from the north gable end, were covered with a grill and provided some light and ventilation to the cellar. A cylindrical socket, at midpoint in the outer east wall, appears to have held a supporting post 4" in diameter.

The cellar was accessed through an outside doorway in the north wall of the foundation, with wooden steps. The 40" wide doorway opening had a wood door jamb and trim. The door may have closed with a box lock/doorknob, part of which was found directly outside the doorway. The cellar entrance was part of the original construction, with the 2 x 6" plank sill built into the foundation wall. The cellar floor was formed by two layers of 1 x 6" cedar planks. The subfloor was placed directly on the dirt floor, running front to back. A second layer ran side to side. The owner recalls a low or partial wall dividing the cellar front to rear, but no trace of a wall was found in test excavation. The interior of cellar wall may have had some amendment over time, in the form of additional mortar, with embedded barbed wire of a design not patented until 1877.

On the first floor of the granary, double barn doors gave access from the road. The doors were centrally placed, and made of vertical planks, with strap hinges and plain trim. The 6' 4" wide door opening was approximately 2' above ground level, making a loading dock for farm wagons. The first floor of the granary facade had two double-hung six-over-six windows, placed symmetrically on either side of the central doorway. The second story facade had two similar windows, placed directly above those on the first floor. The windows had plain trim. No sash weights were observed in the building, and the owner advises that open windows were propped with a stick. There was a single sash, six-over-six window in south gable end, on the second floor, and no windows in the north gable end. The owner notes that there was a shuttered opening on the first floor, rear, through which the pigs were fed. Photos of the east/rear side of the granary show gaps in the wall where boards are missing, and possibly a small window on the second floor at the level of the eaves.

The first floor of the granary consisted of a single room. At the north-east corner, a wooden staircase with a hand rail and one landing led to the second floor. A partition, running parallel to the axis of the roof, separated the top of the stairway from the main room. The owner believes the building was never electrified, or plumbed. However, he notes there was a small closet of unknown function at the northeast corner of the second story, that could possibly have been a water closet.

Each shed extension wing ran the full depth of the main structure, and was 12' deep. The south shed extension was of single-wall board and batten construction, and was equipped as a blacksmith shop. It rested on unmortared random-sized stones on the east - downslope - side, and on wood poles, 6' in diameter, placed on the ground, parallel to the granary foundation wall. Double strap-hinged doors faced the road. There was a shuttered window opening, and a doorway with a wood door on strap hinges, on the south. A photograph of the east side of the granary, taken from a distance, appears to show a barn door opening in the east side of the shed. However, the owners advises that gap in the siding here was closed off metal sheeting. An interior door, with a step down, led from the granary to the blacksmith shop. The blacksmith shop floor consisted of 2" random width planks laid from front to back of the shed. These were nailed, with wire nails, to floor joists placed at approximately 22" centers. Floor joists were fastened with common wire nails, to the poles below.

The shed extension wing on the north side of the granary was initially open-walled. A recent photograph shows the north and east sides filled in with short horizontal planking that seem to have been salvaged from another use. The north end of the shed was supported by posts on concrete pier blocks, set at somewhat irregular intervals. Four of the five pier blocks were formed in five gallon oil cans, and may be a later alteration to the original shed structure. A gate of vertical fence palings extended across the west wall of the shed, facing the road. Remains of a simple decorative wooden arch remained above the door. A fence brace made of scrap wood, at northwest corner of the shed, is also visible in a recent photograph, and may have closed an earlier gate opening. The north shed wing was used for farm equipment and vehicles, according to the owner. The flooring was double layer of 2" x 12" cedar planks, of unknown length.

MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION

Remaining structural beams and uprights appear to be local Douglas fir. They were joined by mortise and tenon, hand-shaped with an adz and fastened with wood pegs. The largest of the remaining beams measured 8" by 4 1/2". Common cut nail fasteners were also used in initial construction. Modern wire nails were used to make repairs or alterations over time. Walls were of milled, unpainted redwood board and batten material, probably brought from the area of Humboldt Bay. Siding boards were 1" thick and 9 1/2" to 11" wide. The interior of the granary was unfinished. The most recent roofing material was corrugated aluminum, but the original roofing material, the owner believes, may have been shakes of local sugar pine wood, 36" long and 4" wide. Alternately, there could have been sawn shingles, which may have been made of cedar wood. Flooring in sheds and cellar was of cedar planks - ranging from 1" by 6" in the cellar, to 2" by 12" in the north shed.

POULTON BARN

The Poulton (previously Wilson) barn is located on the Lewiston Highway, south of the Poulton residence at 230 Lewiston Highway. The barn complex consisted of two small adjoining structures, set at right angles to one another. Pens and a flat-roofed shed/livestock shelter stood at the south end of the barn complex.

The rectangular building on the north, had a medium-pitched gable roof covered with corrugated aluminum. It was 10' deep and 25' wide, oriented approximately east/west. The facade faced north, toward the Poulton home, parallel to the axis of the roof. It was built of board and batten material, on a wood frame joined by mortise and tenon. Some of the framing timbers were massive - one door post remaining on the site measured 6" x 8," and contains common cut nails, possibly used for construction, as well as wire nails, that may have been used to make later repairs. This type of farm building is generally described as a feeding type barn (Lorry Dunning; UC Davis, CA; personal communication, 1999).

Adjoining the feeding barn on the south was a hay barn, another rectangular building. It also was built of vertical board and batten material, on a wood frame joined with mortise and tenon. The hay barn was at right angles to the feeding barn, with the axis of its roof parallel to the road. The medium-pitched roof was also covered, and patched, with corrugated aluminum. On the rear/west side of the hay barn was a shed extension wing. The roof of the hay barn extended in a continuous plane over the shed. The eaves of the low-sloping roof on this side were only about 6' above the ground. In photographs, the hay barn appears taller, by about 2', than the feeding barn. The roofs of the two buildings joined at their intersecting planes (see photograph). The hay barn was approximately 17' wide, and 16' deep. The shed extension was approximately 9' deep. The footprint of the barn complex was therefore a rectangle, 25' by 27'.

The barn complex appears to have been built on a wood pier foundation, although cursory shovel excavation around the corners and door openings failed to reveal much in the way of remaining structural posts. Unmortared stones were observed at some of the corners, and along the wall outlines.

The facade of the feeding barn had a double barn door entrance, off center to the west. In former times, when the grade of Lewiston Road was higher, farm wagons were driven from the road to this door. To the left of the barn door, a wooden-shuttered window opening was placed high in relation to the doors, and may have functioned as a loading port. Photographs show exterior framing in the upper half of the north wall of the building where some changes may have been made over time. The gable ends had no window or door openings. In discussion with Mr. Dunning, he suggests that, given the apparent height of the feeding barn, there may have been a hayloft above the milking stalls, but Mr. Wilson does not recall there being an upper floor in the barn during his lifetime.

The hay barn had a central double barn doorway in the west wall. Photographs show a smaller doorway on the south gable end, and an opening in the peak of the gable end, that was probably used to load hay into the barn. This opening is not visible in a later photo, and may have been boarded up earlier.

The barns were unfinished on the inside, and had no second story or loft area. There was no connecting door between the two buildings. The present owner says that the barn complex was in poor repair at the time of the fire.

Form 1279-3
(June 1984)

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